

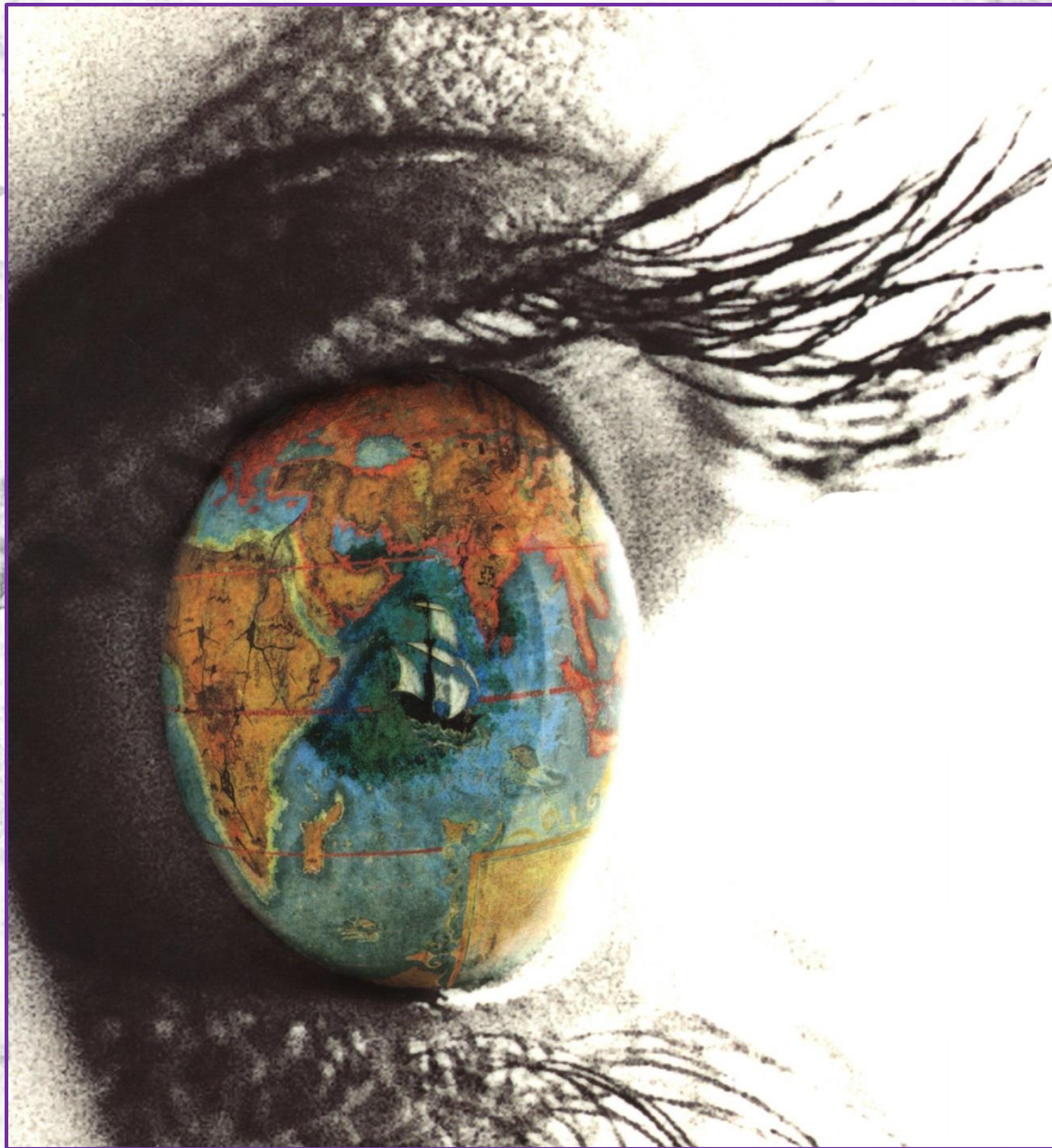


The World of Maps:

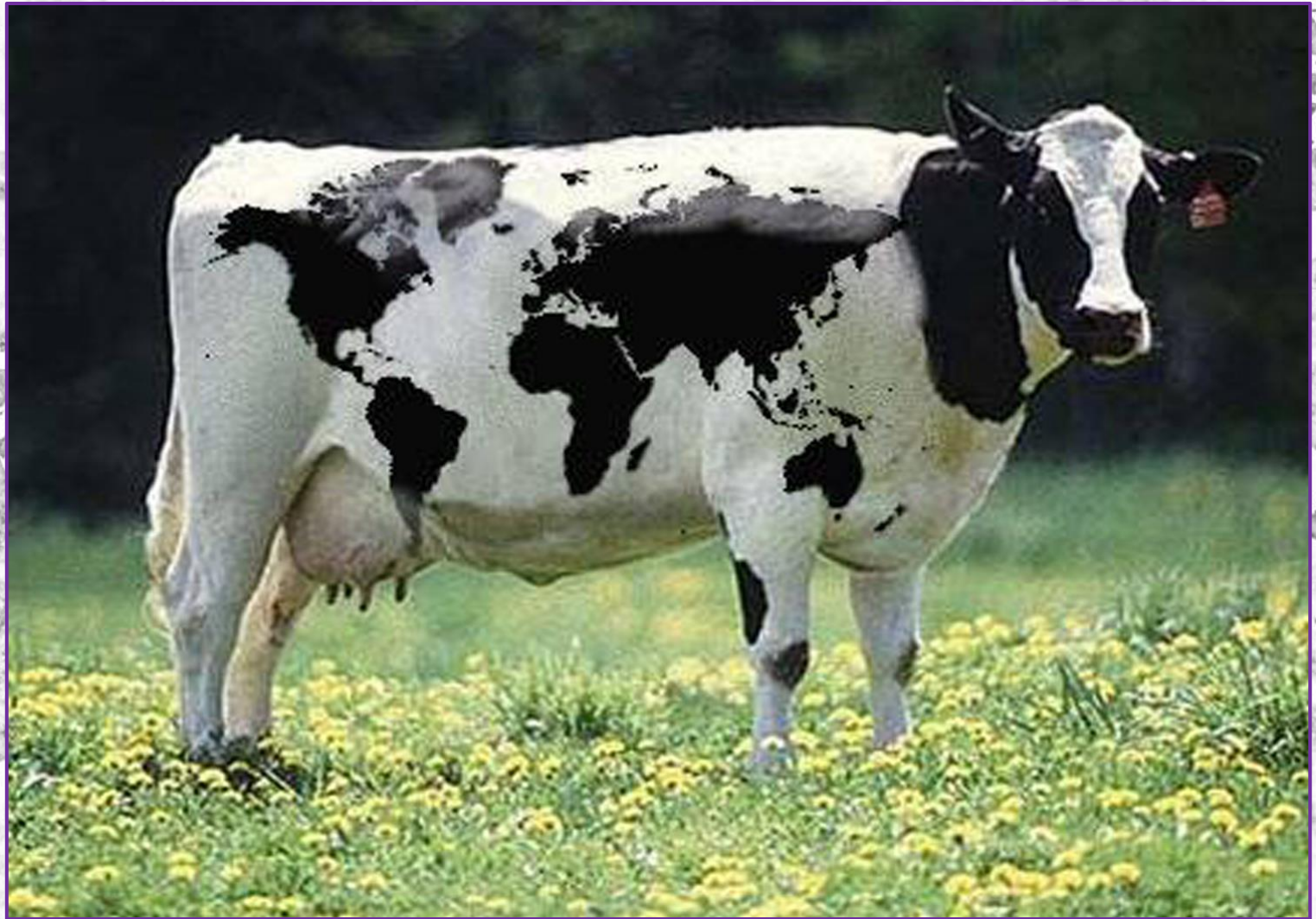
*Using Maps to Study
History and Society*



"MY GRAMPA SAYS IF YA DON'T KNOW YOUR GEOGRAPHY, YOU'RE NOWHERE!"

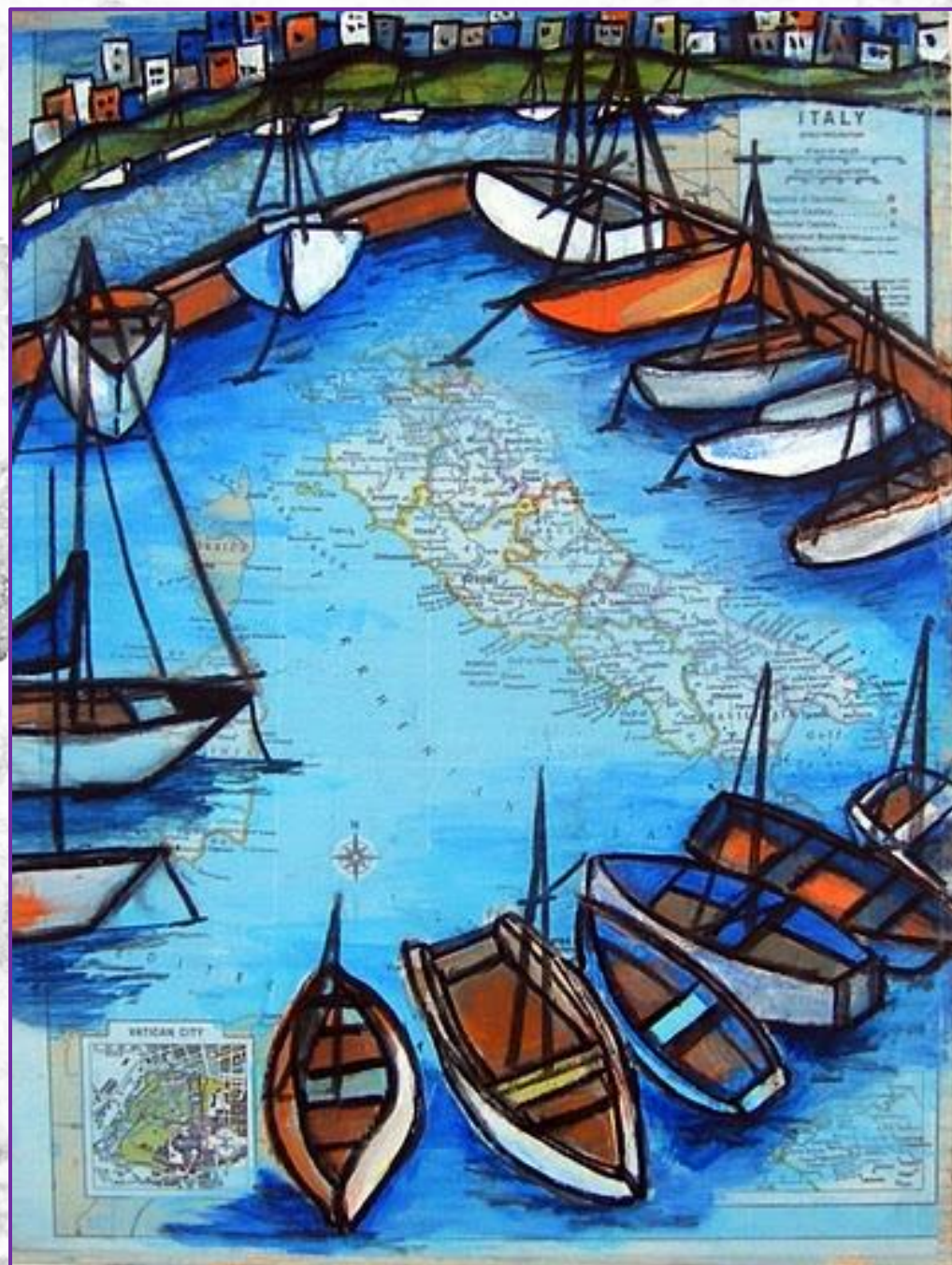


















THE MIDDLE EAST



SECY GATES MEETING WITH ISRAEL'S
MINISTER OF DEFENSE EHUD BARAK

LIVEDESK

HAT THE GOVT DID NOT COERCE CHRYSL DOW ▼ 37.94

Montreal

Lac-Mégantic

CANADA

UNITED STATES

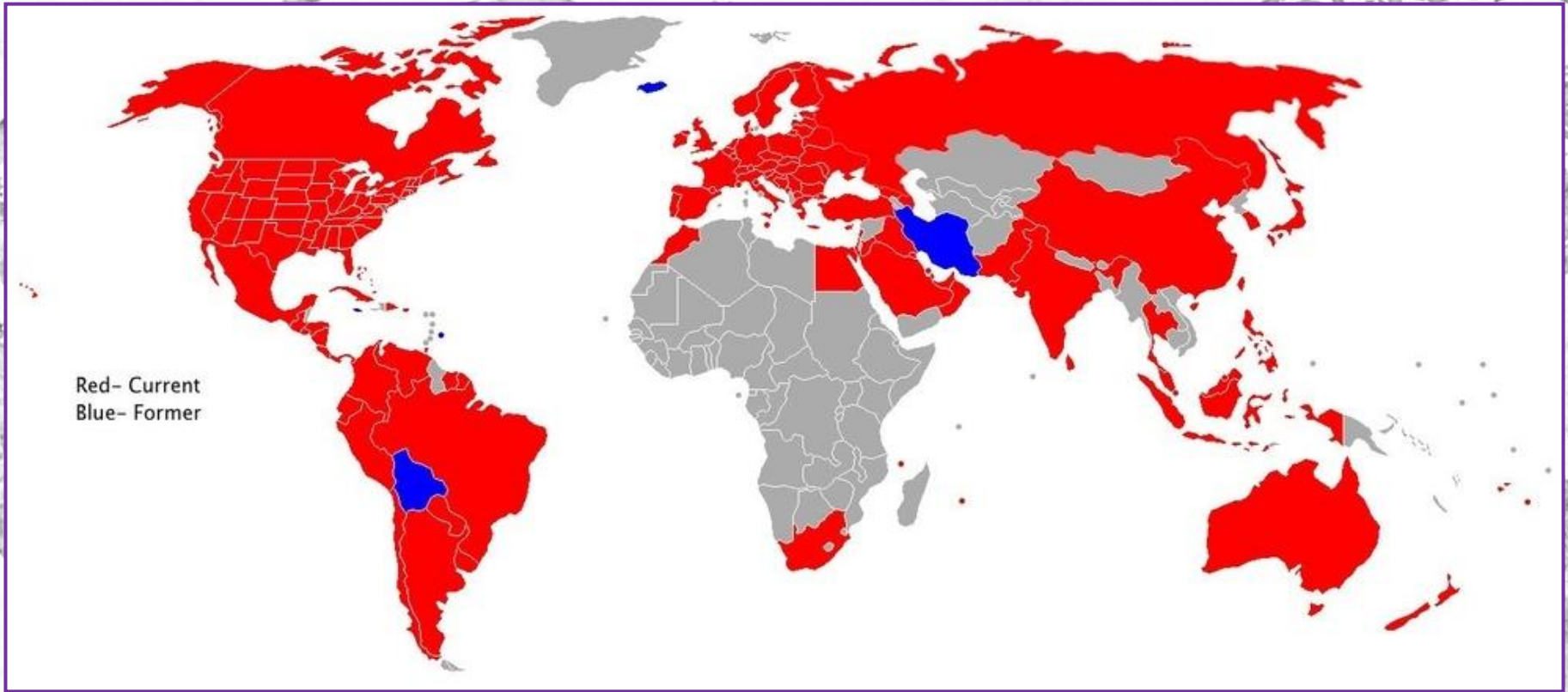
ME

VT

NY



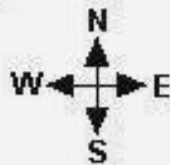
#NBCNIGHTLYNEWS





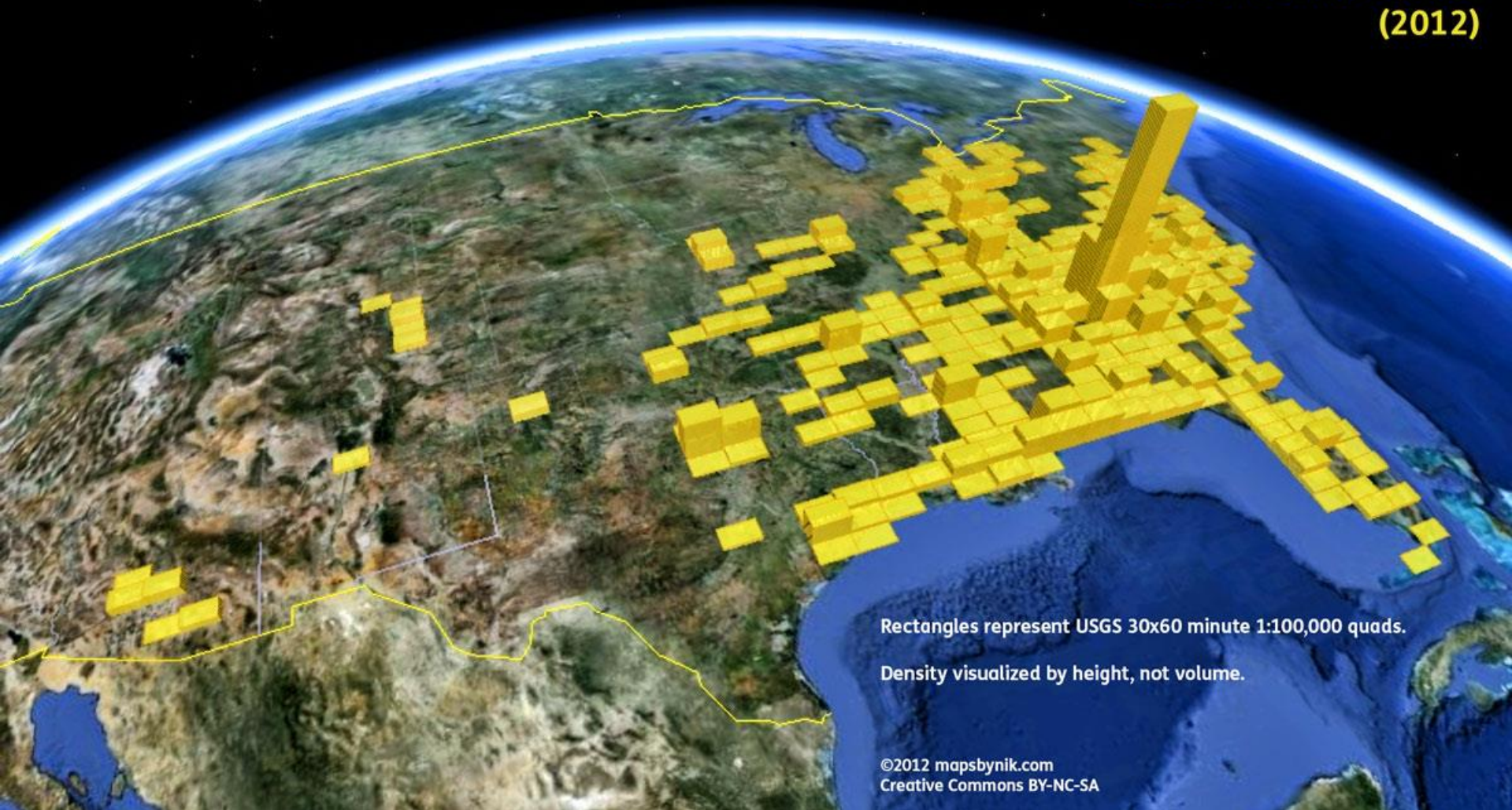


Each Orange dot represents a Texas gun owner



WAFFLE HOUSE

Density by
USGS 30x60 Quad
(2012)



The Great American Menu

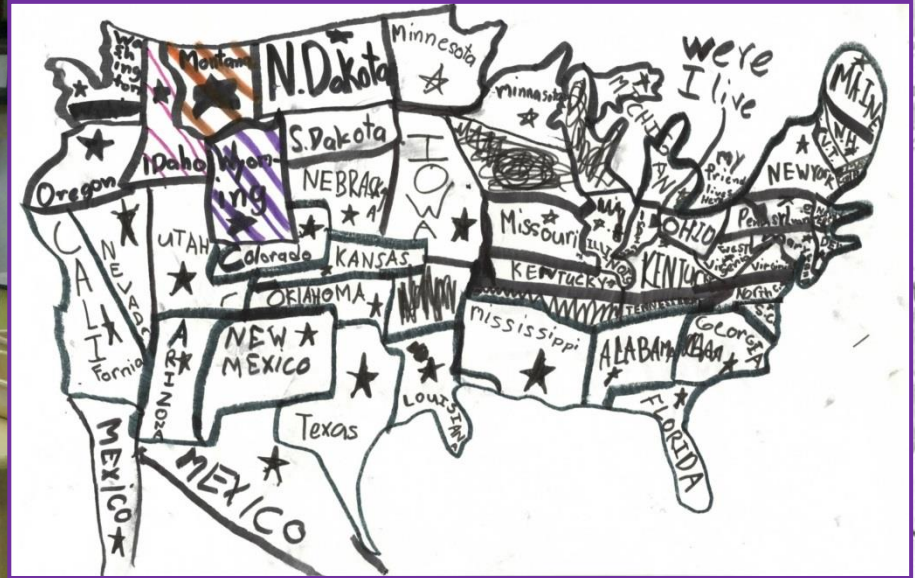


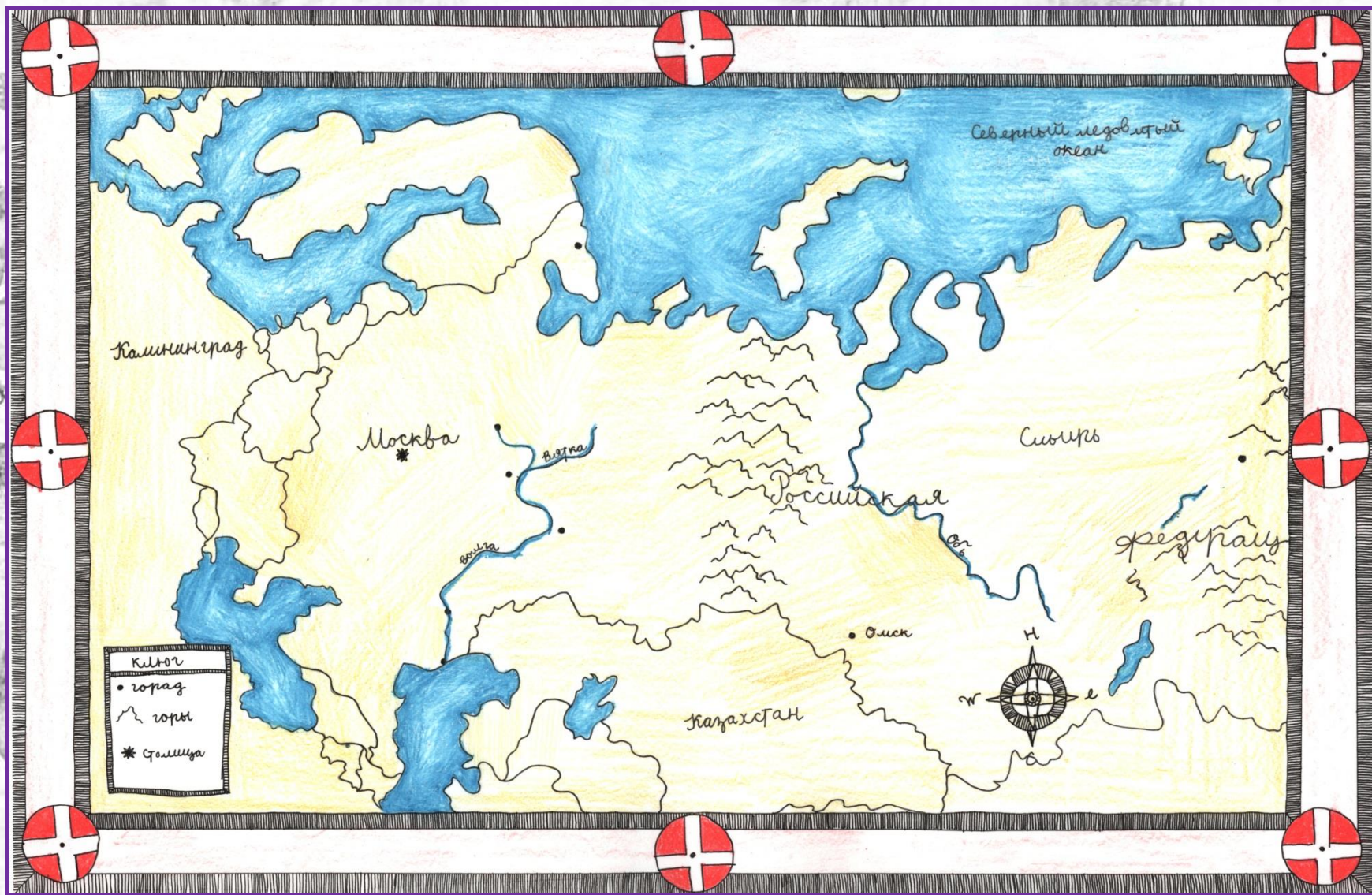












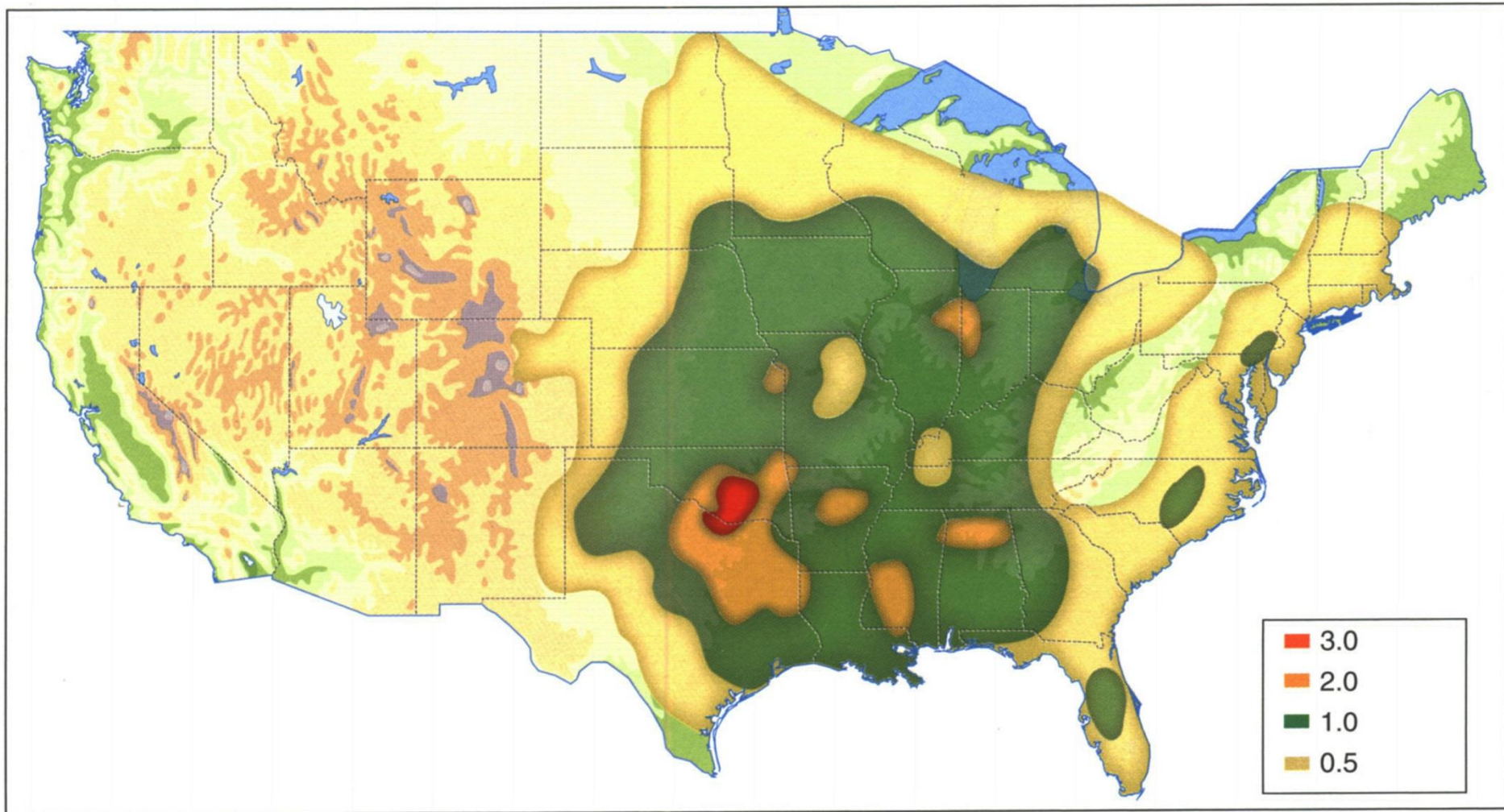
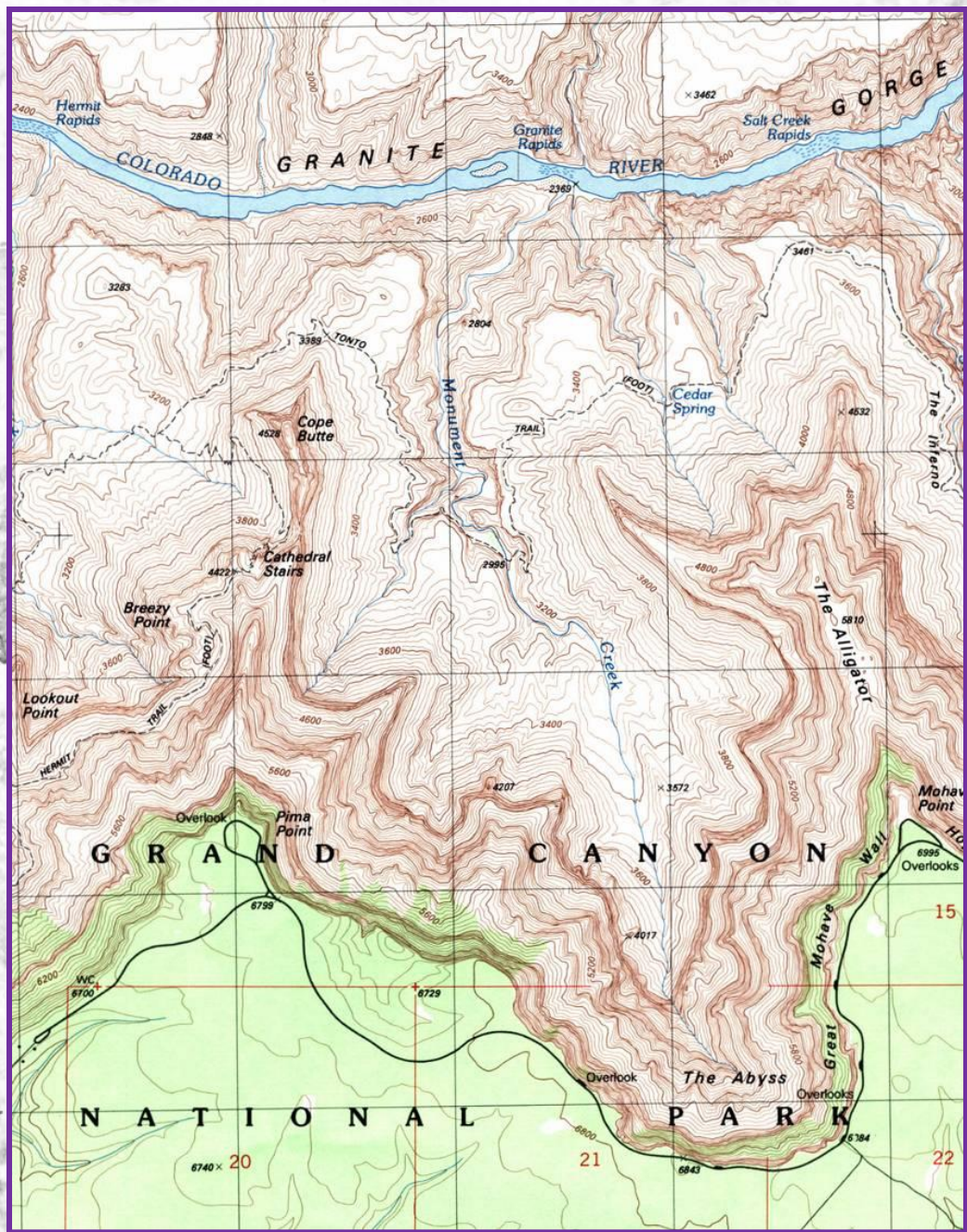
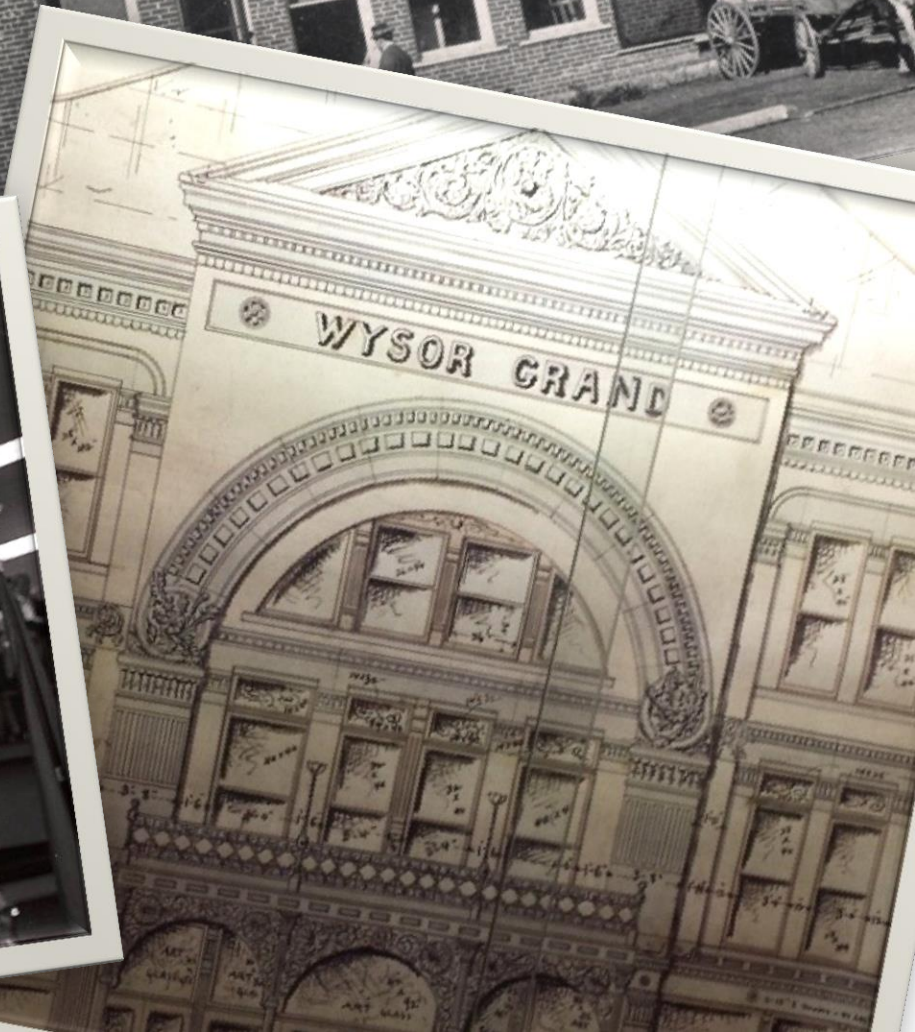
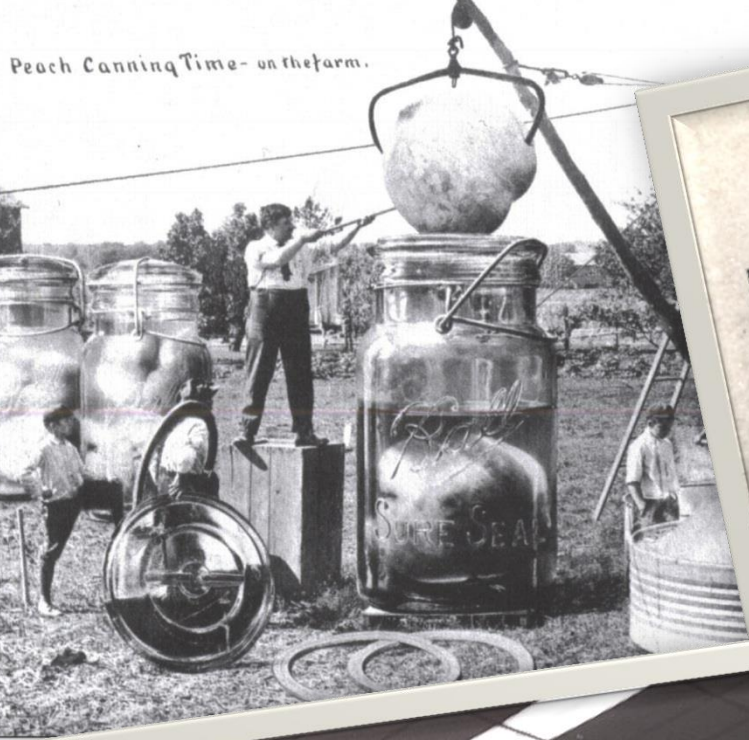


Figure 1.47 Annual incidence of tornadoes in the United States. Central, eastern and north eastern states are most affected. Source: Redrawn from Monmonier 1998.

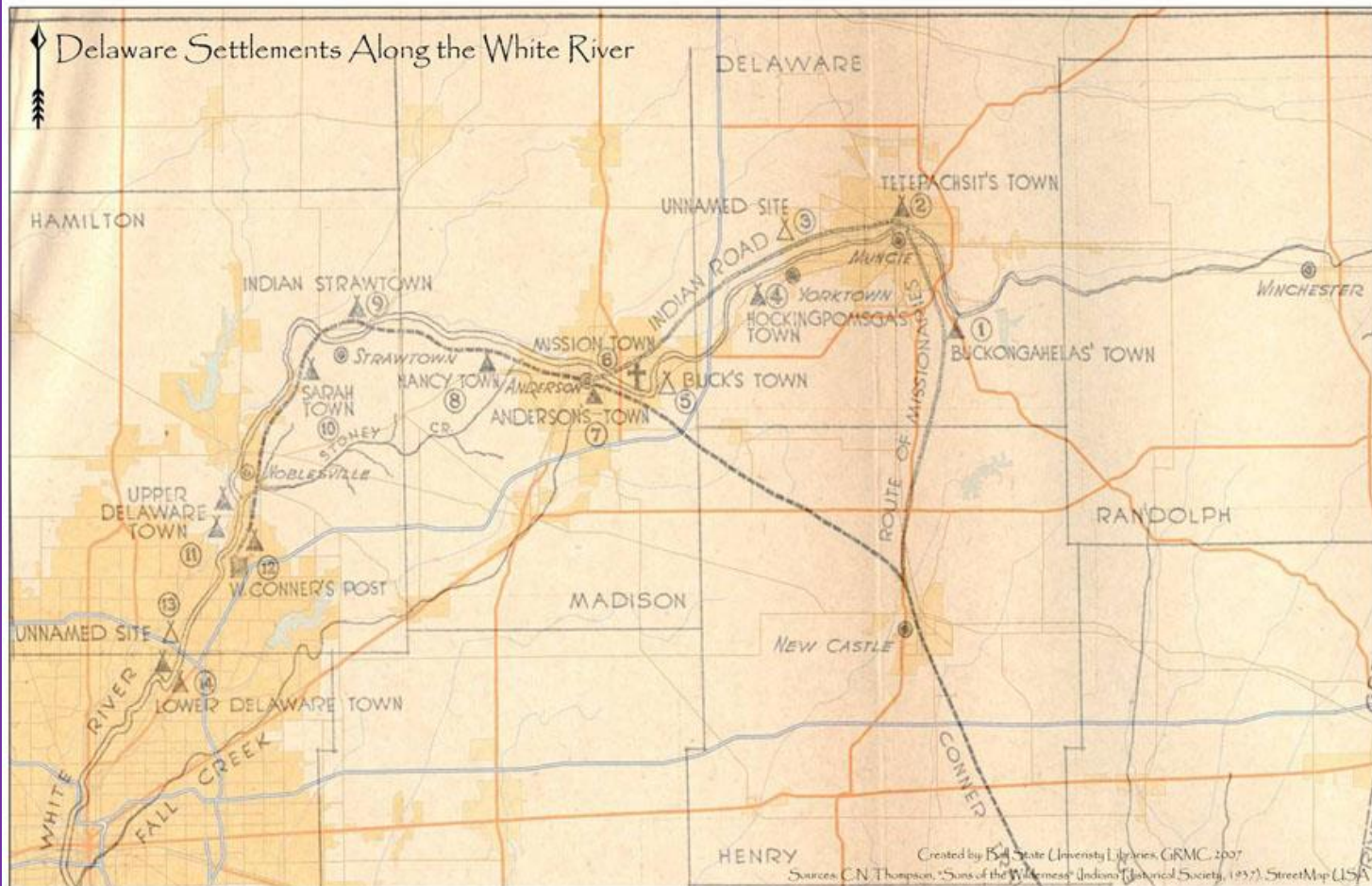


Peach Canning Time- on the farm.

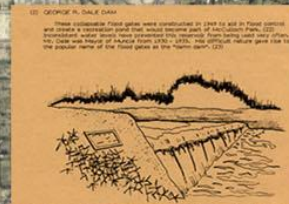




Delaware Settlements Along the White River



Changes in The Physical Course of the White River from 1927 to 2007



 White River - 1927
 White River - 2007

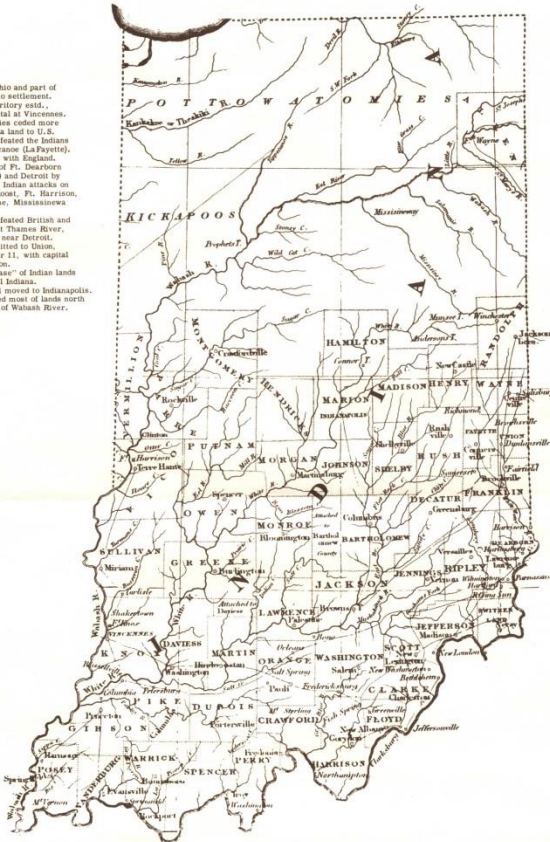
Source: Muncie Chamber of Commerce, Location Map of Muncie, Indiana, 1927
Delaware County GIS, Major Water Bodies, 2007

INDIANA IN 1824

CHRONOLOGY

| | | | |
|---------|--|---------|--|
| 1679 | French explorer La Salle visited Indiana. | 1800 | half of Ohio and part of E. Ind. to settlement. |
| 1720-33 | French built forts at LaPayette, Ft. Wayne, and Vincennes. | 1800 | Indiana Territory established, with capital at Vincennes. |
| 1763 | Treaty of Paris; French ceded western lands to British. | 1802-09 | Indian treaties ceded more S. Indiana land to U.S. |
| 1763 | Indiana under Pontiac attacked Ohio and Indiana forts. | 1811 | Harrison defeated the Indians at Tippecanoe (LaPayette). |
| 1775 | British sought to conciliate Indians. | 1812 | War of 1812 with England. |
| 1776 | American Declaration of Independence. | 1812 | Capture of Ft. Dearborn (Chicago) and Detroit by British. Indian attacks on Pigeon Roost, Ft. Harrison, Ft. Wayne, Massena, River. |
| 1779 | George Rogers Clark captured British forts. | 1813 | Harrison defeated British and Indians at Thames River, Ontario, near Detroit. |
| 1789 | Continental Congress passed ordinance governing the Northwest Territory. | 1816 | Indiana admitted to Union, December 11, with capital at Corydon. |
| 1790 | Indian wars, ending in defeat of Indians by Gen. Anthony Wayne. | 1818 | "New purchase" of Indian lands in central Indiana. |
| 1794 | Timbers (Delaware, Ohio). | 1825 | State capital moved to Indianapolis. |
| 1795 | Treaty of Greenville opened | 1826 | Indiana ceded most of lands north and west of Wabash River. |

| County | Established |
|-------------|---------------|
| Knox | June 20, 1790 |
| Clark | Feb. 2, 1801 |
| Dearborn | Mar. 7, 1803 |
| Harrison | Oct. 11, 1808 |
| Jefferson | Nov. 23, 1810 |
| Franklin | Nov. 27, 1810 |
| Wayne | Nov. 27, 1810 |
| Gilson | Mar. 9, 1813 |
| Warrick | Mar. 9, 1813 |
| Washington | Dec. 21, 1813 |
| Perry | Sept. 7, 1814 |
| Perry | Sept. 7, 1814 |
| Switzerland | Dec. 18, 1815 |
| Jackson | Dec. 26, 1815 |
| Orange | Dec. 21, 1816 |
| Pike | Dec. 21, 1816 |
| Daviess | Dec. 27, 1816 |
| Jennings | Dec. 27, 1816 |
| Wayne | Dec. 27, 1816 |
| Bell | Dec. 30, 1816 |
| Dubois | Dec. 30, 1817 |
| Lawrence | Jan. 7, 1818 |
| Vanderburgh | Jan. 10, 1818 |
| Bush | Jan. 10, 1818 |
| Spencer | Jan. 10, 1818 |
| Moore | Jan. 14, 1818 |
| Vigo | Jan. 21, 1818 |
| Crawford | Jan. 29, 1818 |
| Owen | Dec. 21, 1818 |
| Payette | Dec. 28, 1818 |
| Scott | Jan. 2, 1819 |
| Scott | Jan. 12, 1820 |
| Martin | Jan. 17, 1820 |
| Greene | Jan. 5, 1821 |
| Union | Jan. 5, 1821 |
| Bartholomew | Jan. 6, 1821 |
| Parke | Jan. 9, 1822 |
| Decatur | Dec. 31, 1821 |
| Henry | Dec. 31, 1821 |
| Montgomery | Dec. 31, 1821 |
| Madison | Dec. 31, 1821 |
| Hamilton | Dec. 31, 1821 |
| Allen | Dec. 17, 1823 |
| Richmond | Dec. 17, 1823 |
| Vermilion | Jan. 2, 1824 |



THE JOURNEY FROM CIVILIZATION TO THE FOREST HOME.



BUILDING THE CABIN-DOOR.



THE INDUSTRIOUS FARMER WORKS.

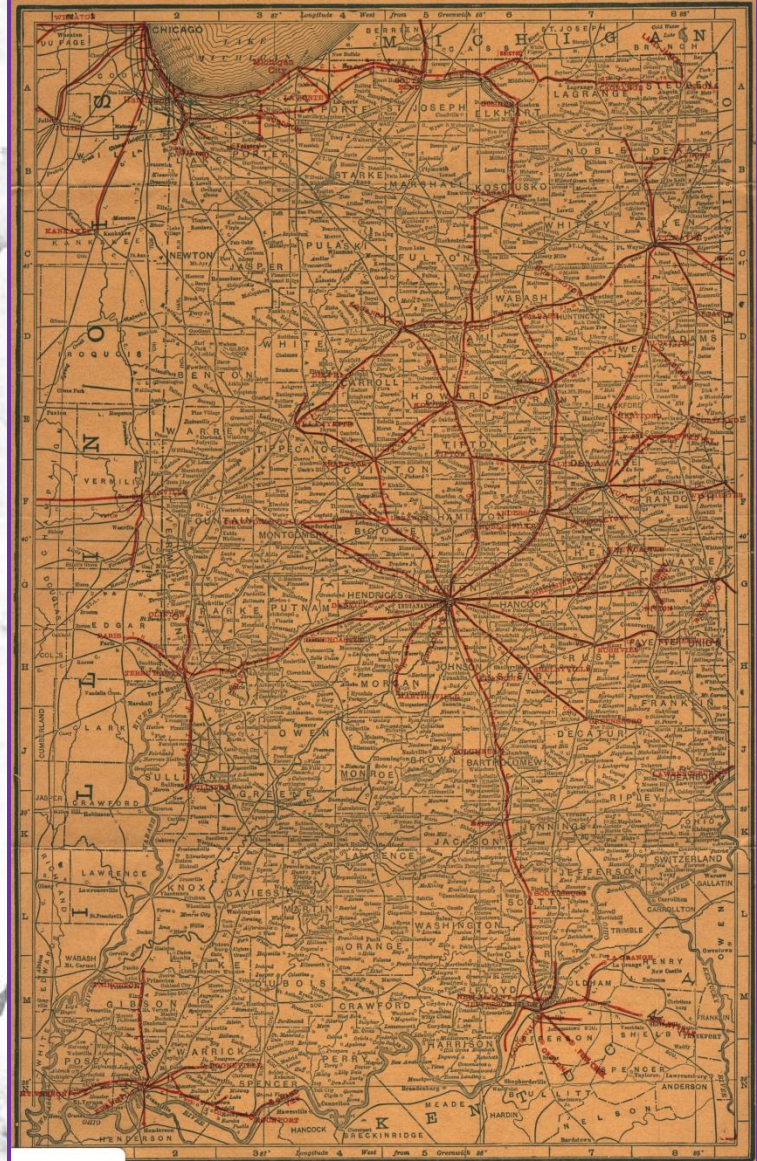


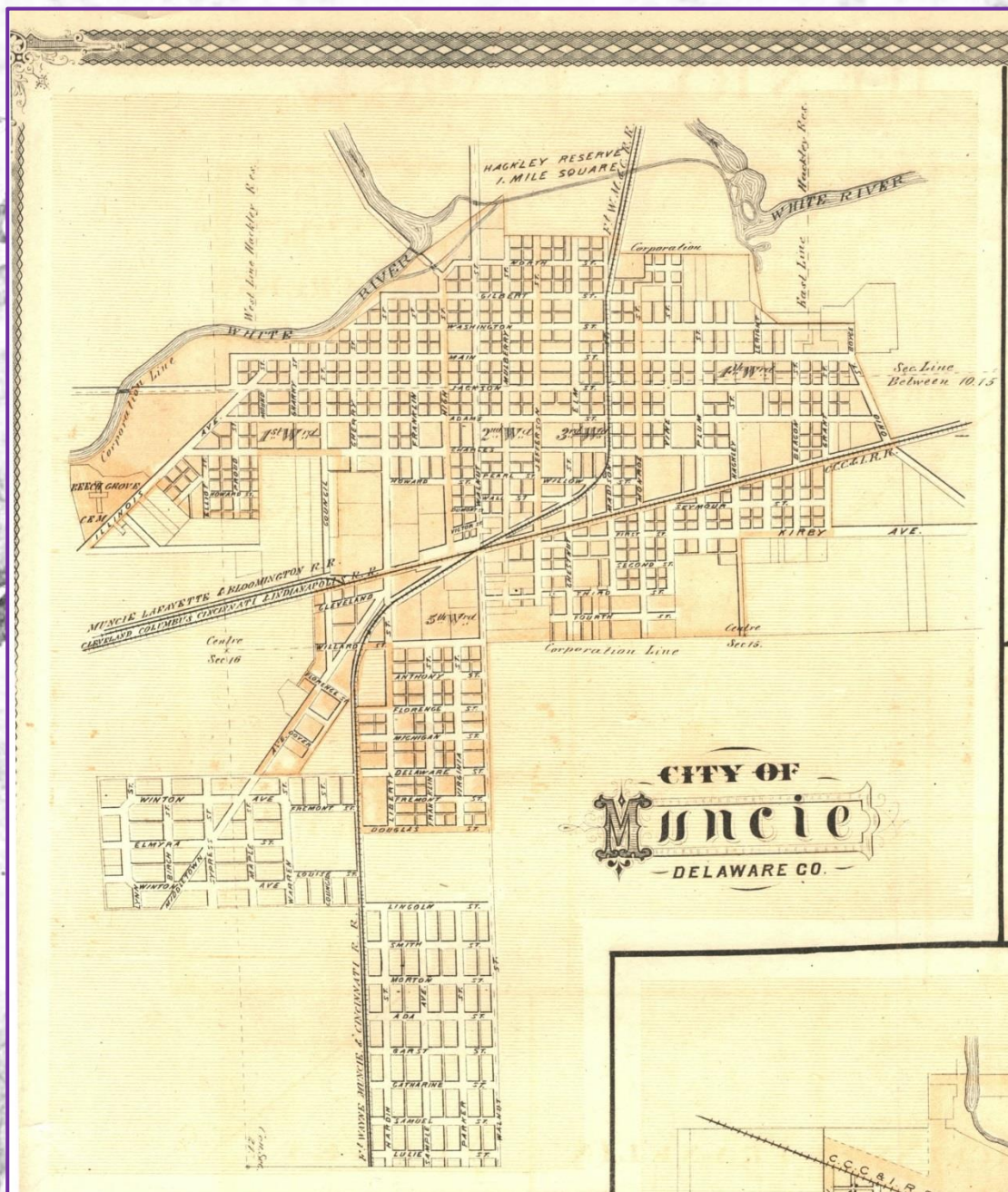
FARMER HARVESTING.

James S. Sweet, 1447 Rosalie, Evanston, Ill.

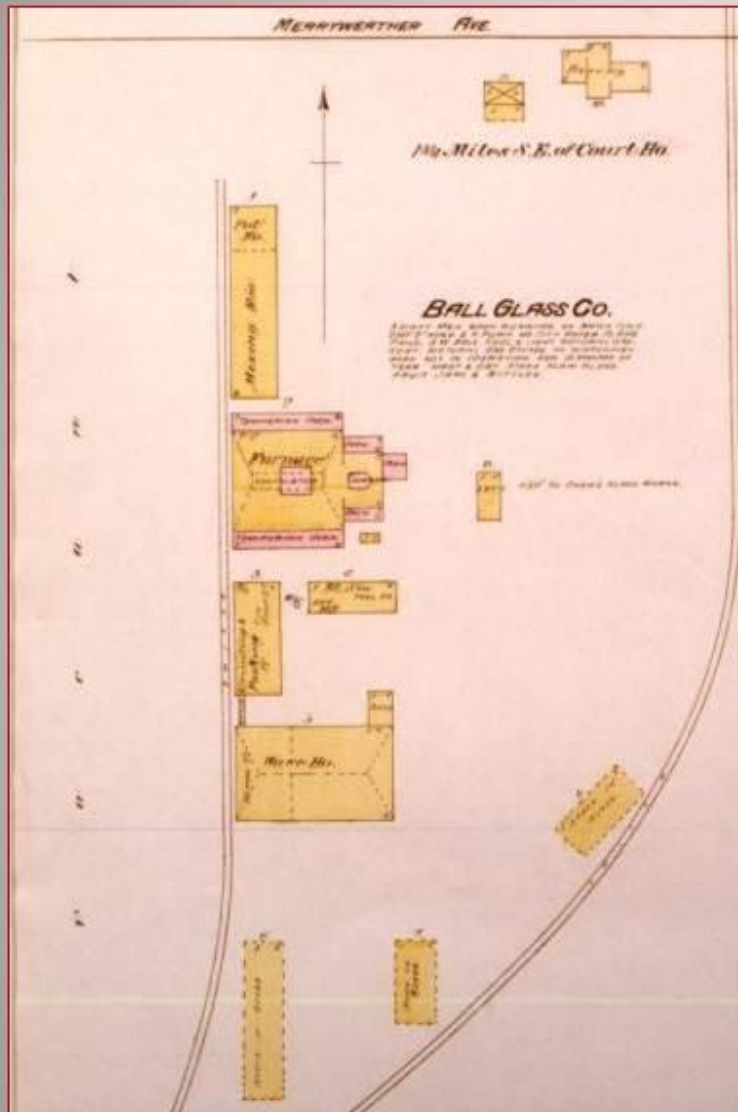
Indiana Interurban Railways DESIGNATED BY RED LINES

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS PUBLISHING CO., LAFAYETTE, IND.

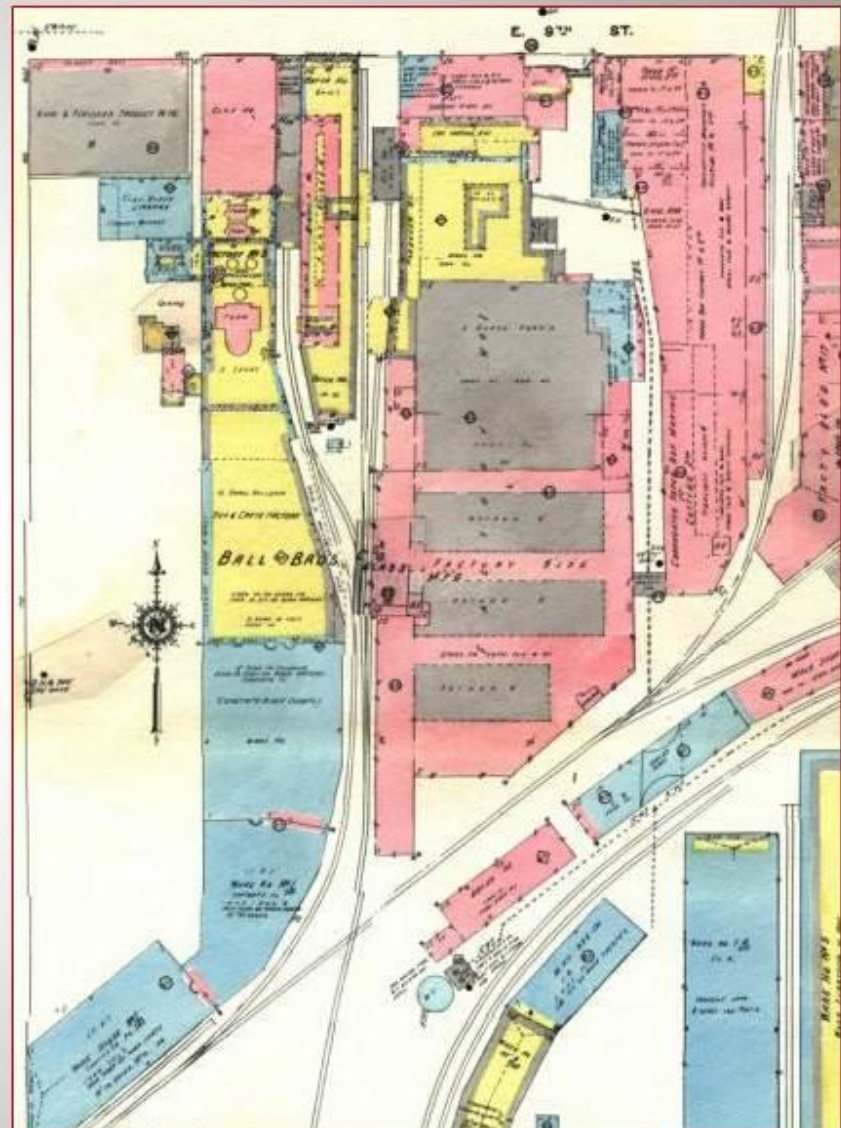




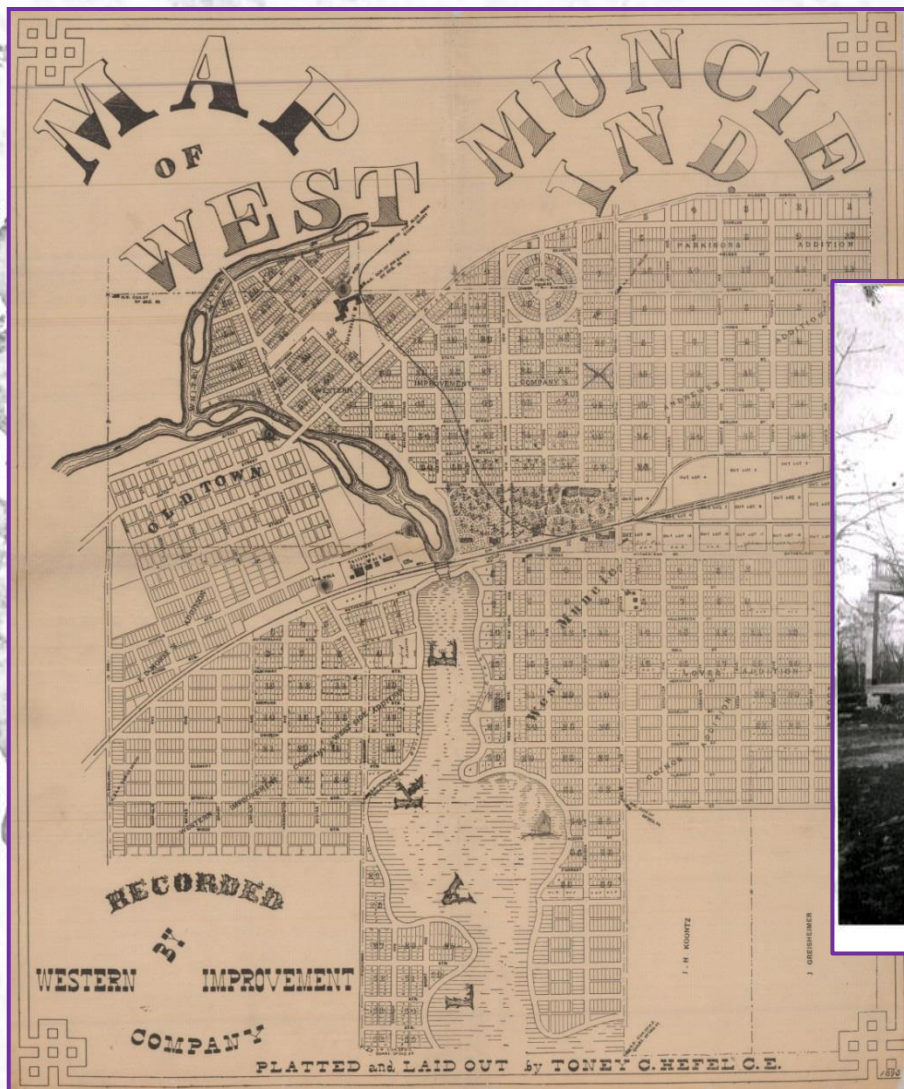
Growth of a Muncie Company in Sanborn Maps



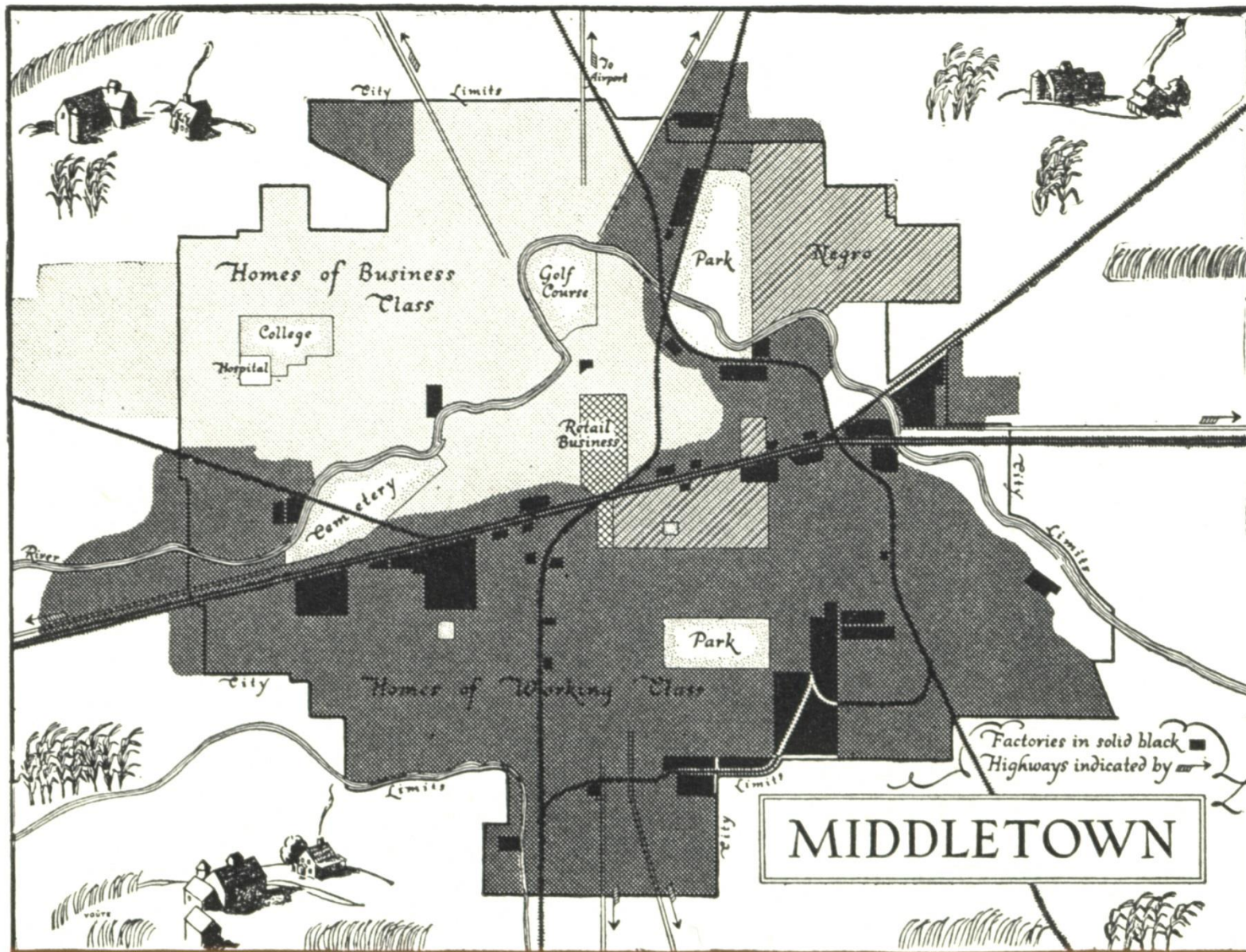
Ball Brothers, 1889



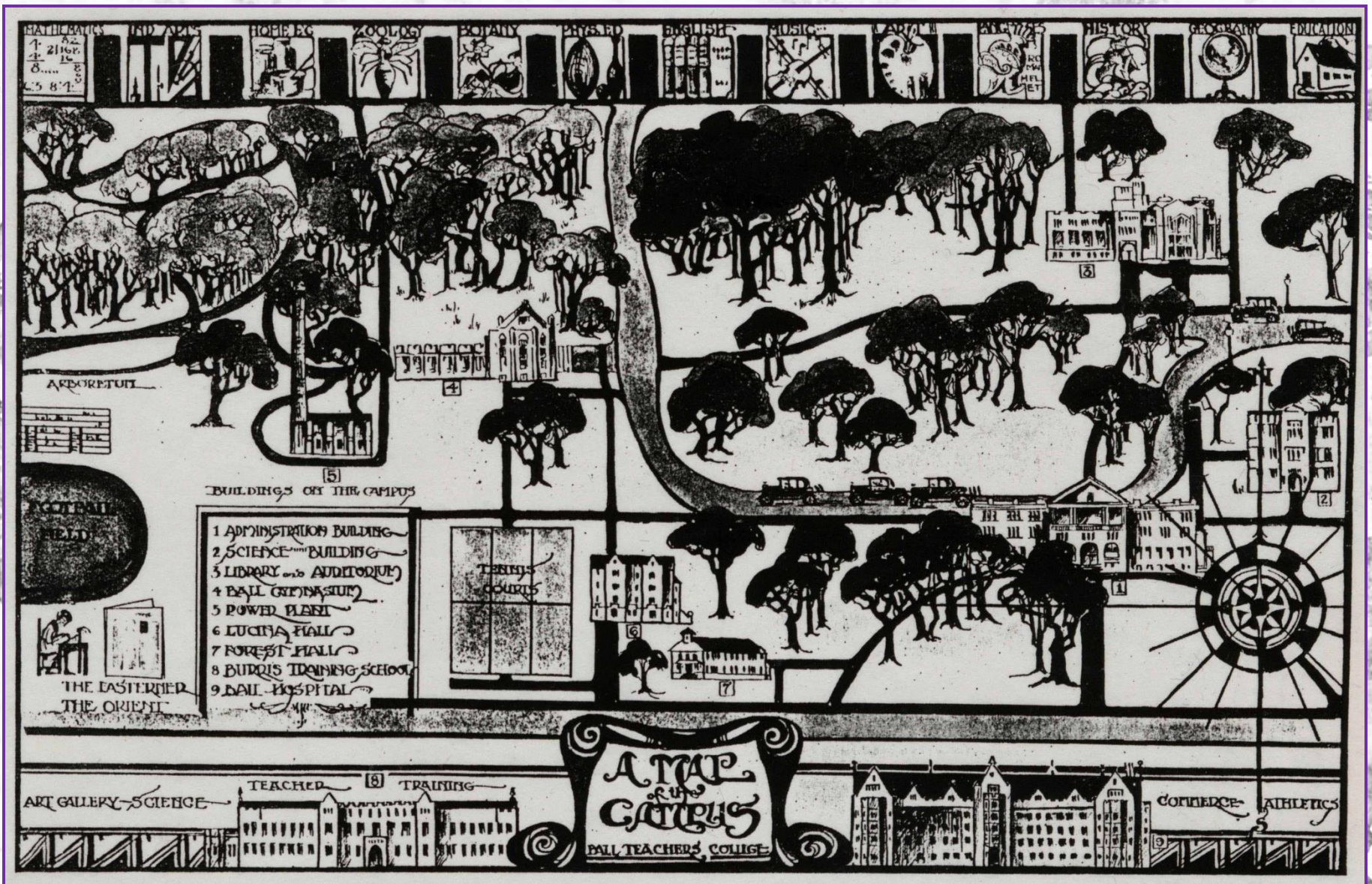
Ball Brothers, 1954

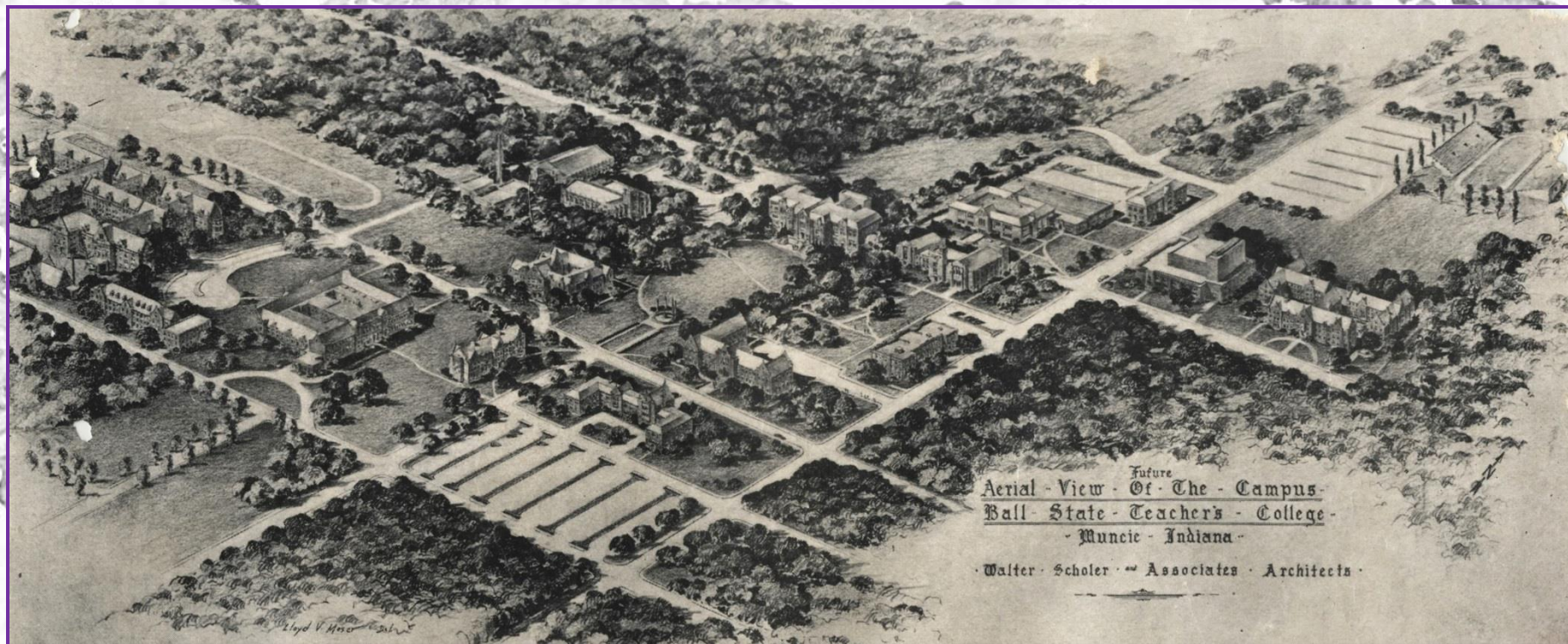


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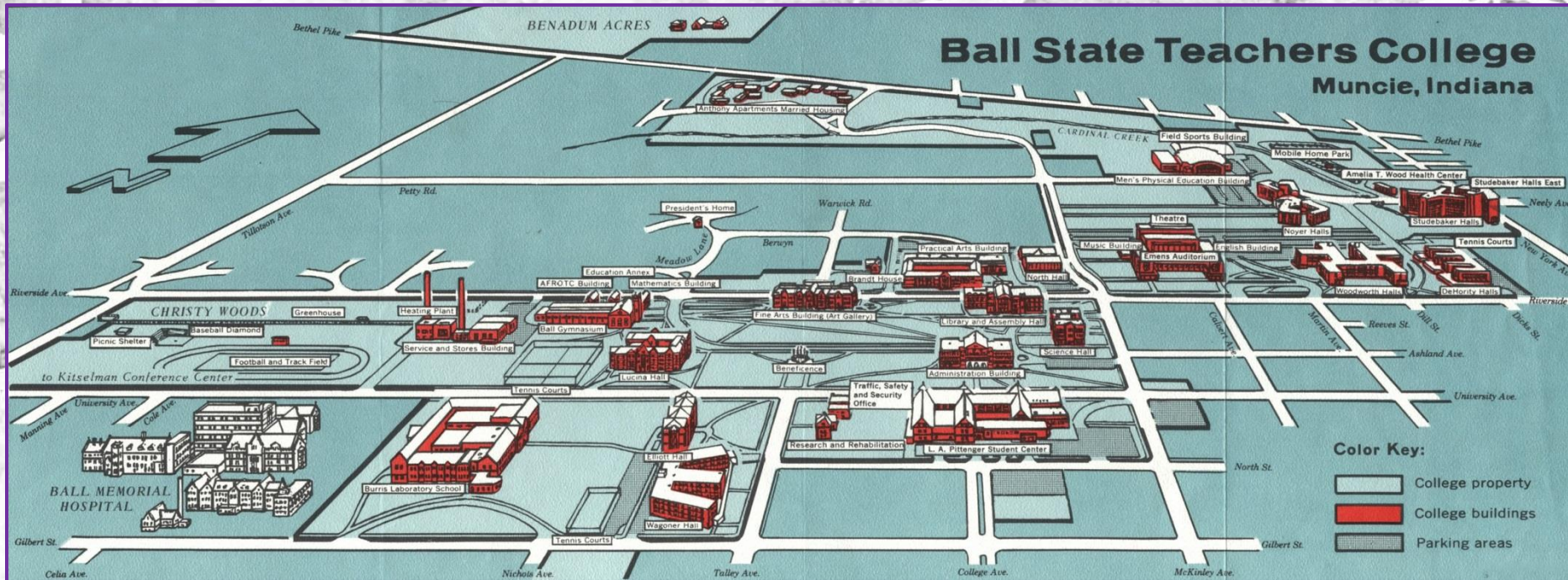






1946

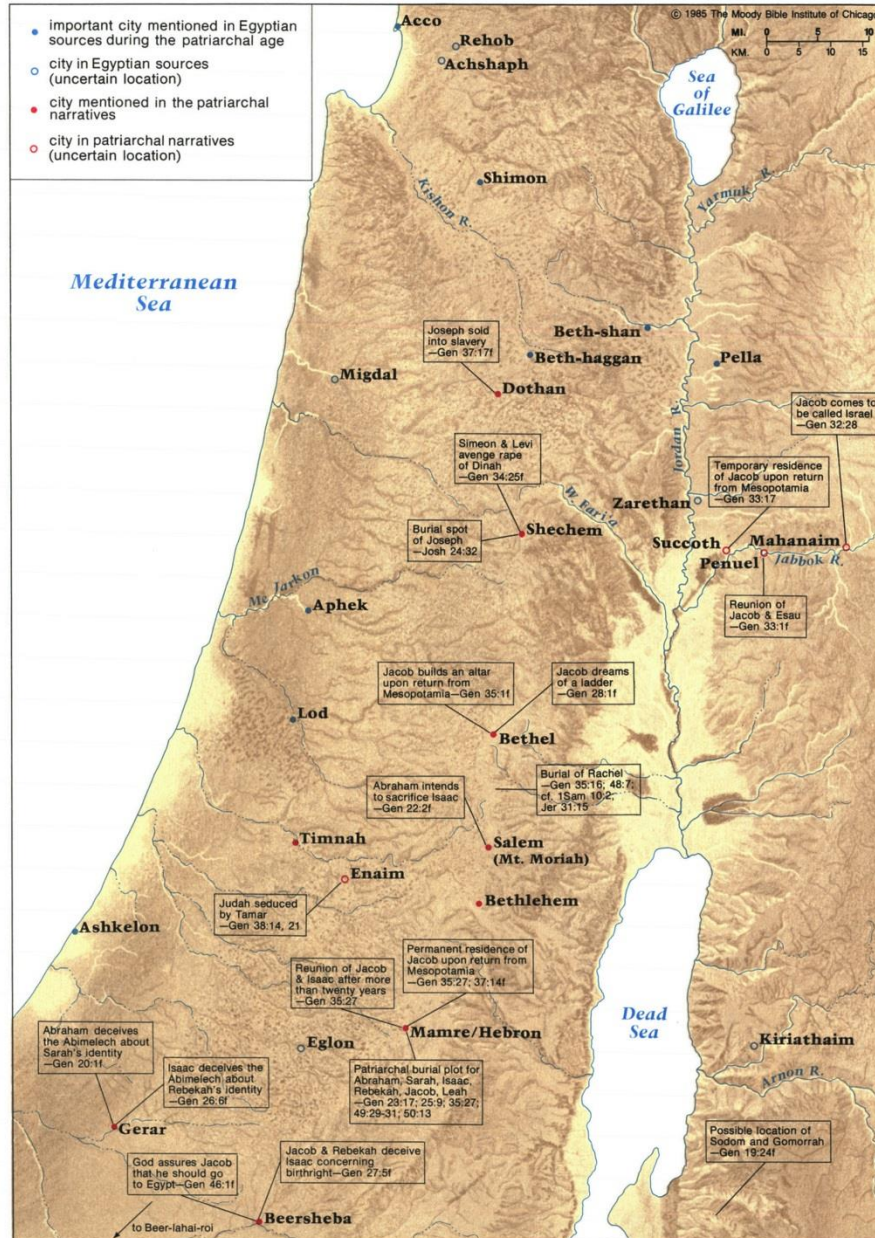
Ball State Teachers College Muncie, Indiana



1964

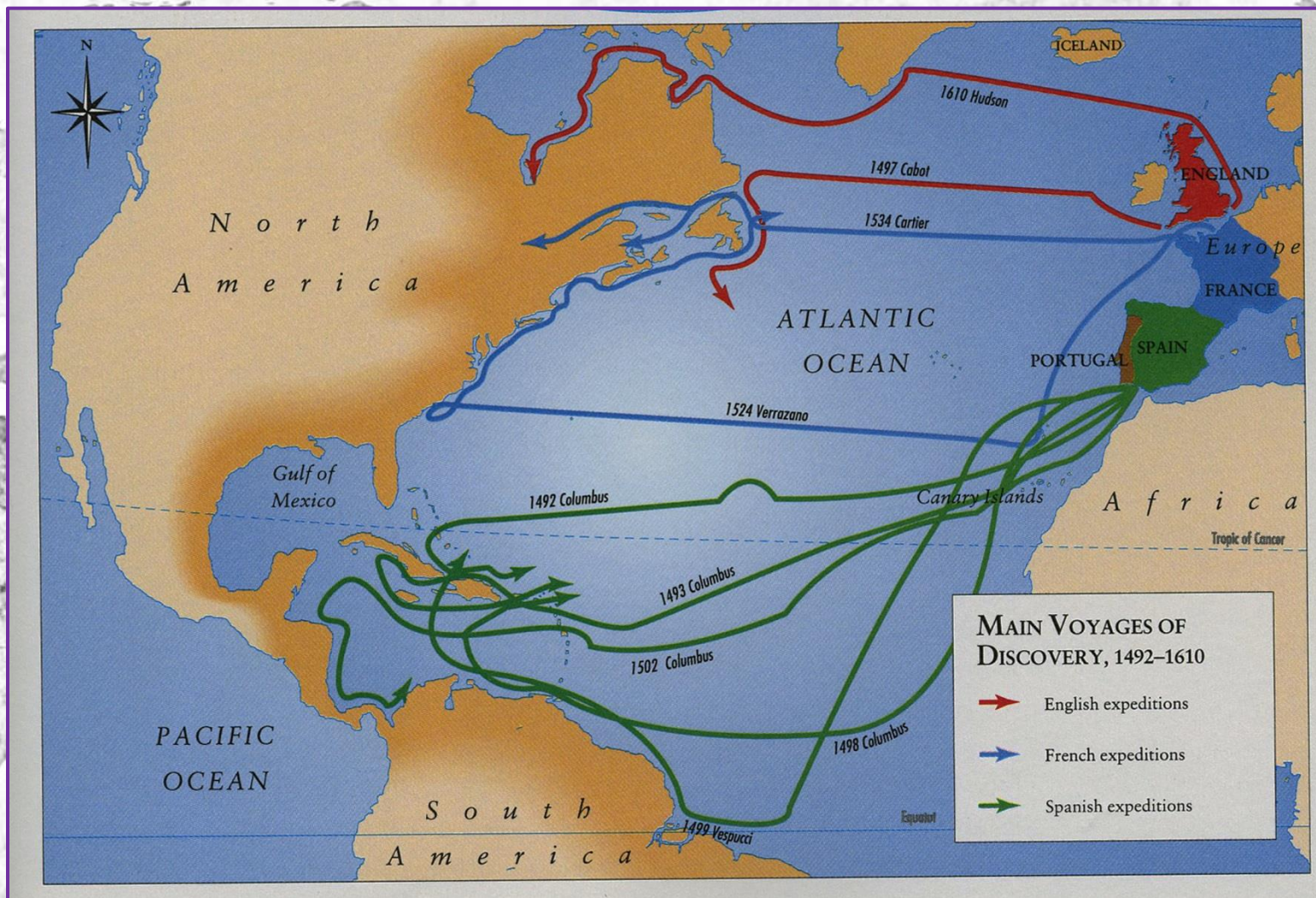
PATRIARCHS IN THE PROMISED LAND

- important city mentioned in Egyptian sources during the patriarchal age
- city in Egyptian sources (uncertain location)
- city mentioned in the patriarchal narratives
- city in patriarchal narratives (uncertain location)



JUDAISM AT THE TIME OF CHRIST







[illegible]

New York and New Jersey

[illegible]

*"The harder the conflict, the
more glorious the triumph"*
Thomas: Paine, 1776

AKS SUPER

Wat Caused the War

After 1763, following the French and Indian War, the British government reversed its long-held policy of "salutary neglect" which tolerated no taxation, and began asserting royal authority to enforce laws and regulations on the thirteen colonies. Americans rejected British efforts to manage colonial expansion, regulate trade, and put the colonies under a system of colonial administration on par with its loyalty. They further argued that Parliament existed to legislate, not to tax. The British government demanded that British subjects already be taxed by their own representatives, or by their elected representatives in Parliament. The Boston Tea Party followed a conspiracy of tea in protest in 1773. Britain responded with the Intolerable Acts or Coercive Acts. The closing of the port, the quartering of British troops, and military occupation of Boston, undermining civil government and suspending trial by jury in Massachusetts galvanized the other colonies to join in a common response to the British.

Saratoga Campaign

The French planned to sever New England from the other states in 1773 by advancing settlers from Canada and New York City to Albany in Albany. Lieutenant General John Burgoyne, commander of Northern Army, captured Fort Ticonderoga on July 6. American exiles delayed British advance on Hubbardston on July 9 and Fort Anne on July 4. Further east, Burgoyne's men 28, Laid expedition laid siege to Fort Stanwix. September on October 2. Firing a symbolic surrender on October 30, St. Louis was captured by Northern Army, captured Fort Mifflin, Lancaster, Pennsylvania on October 26. British advanced to Philadelphia. General David Bland defeated Lieutenant Colonel Peter Burrell's expedition on August 18, near Haverhill. Major General Horatio Gates' Continental Forces checked Burgoyne's progress at Freeman's Farm on September 19, and defeated him at Bemis Heights on October 3. Major General Henry Clinton's army advanced to the Hudson River. American States Men moved to New York City on October 3. July withdrawal after ending Congress. International Burgeon, Burgoyne surrendered on October 17.



Invasion of Canada

[illegible]

Yorktown

Strategic Redeployment
Informed on August 14, 1814, Admiral de Grasse had sent Chesapeake and Cornwallis parting winter quarters at Gosport and Gloucester Point. When the British abandoned the planned P. American attack on Manila, Leaving sufficient forces to the British garrison of the means the armies marched to Maryland as Admiral de Grasse's squadron sailed from New the siege artillery. American boarded transports at He and Baltimore, French in Annapolis, the cavalry advanced by land. With the ships controlling the Chesapeake, Cornwallis was trapped and his forces reached Williamsburg.



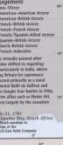
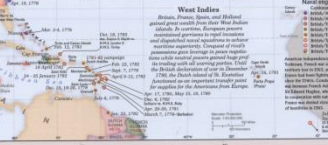
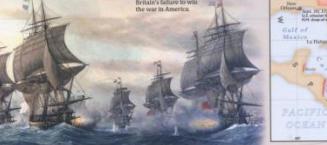
African American
Most black people in the nation.

bers in Africa or of African descent slaves. Five African Americans in Lexington and Boston 1851, but a need for manpower caused Wash to permit the enlistment of free blacks December 1775. This change in produced the most racially mixed American army until the Korean War. Although the war was not fought slavery, many Americans began to it should be abolished. Influenza (not manpower needs, the British (Dunmore) offered freedom to slaves who came for the king in November Blacks also served both armies in roles such as wagon and packhorse portership "Jaeger" labor such

Treaty of Paris

The map illustrates the maritime boundary between the United States and the United Kingdom in the North Atlantic. The boundary is defined by a series of lines and points, with the United States claiming a larger area than the United Kingdom. The map includes labels for 'BRITISH TERRITORY' and 'UNITED STATES'. It also shows the 'Mid-Atlantic Ridge' and the 'North Atlantic Ocean'. The map is dated '1978' and includes a scale bar for 'Miles' and 'Kilometers'.

An international war, 1778-1783
Recognition of American independence in February 1782

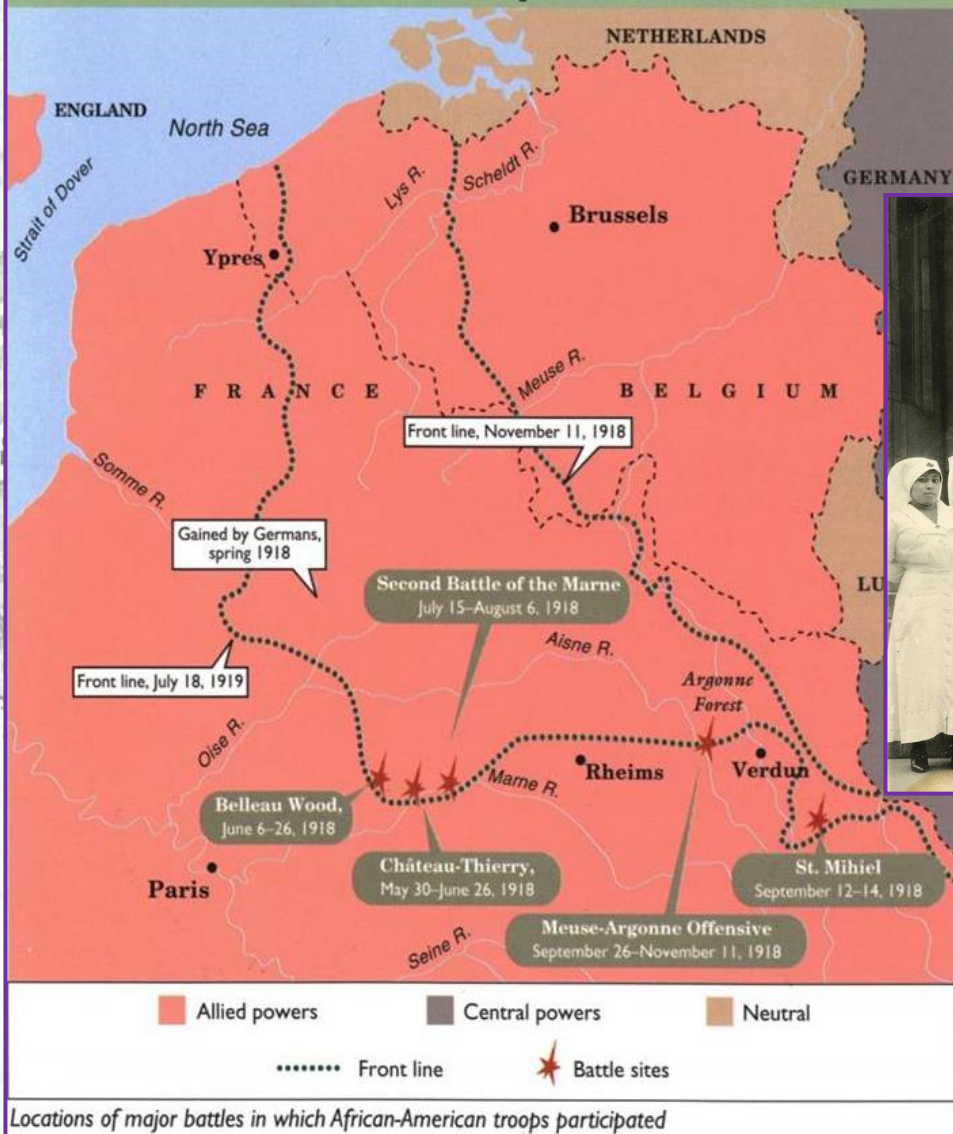
[illegible]

The War to End All Wars

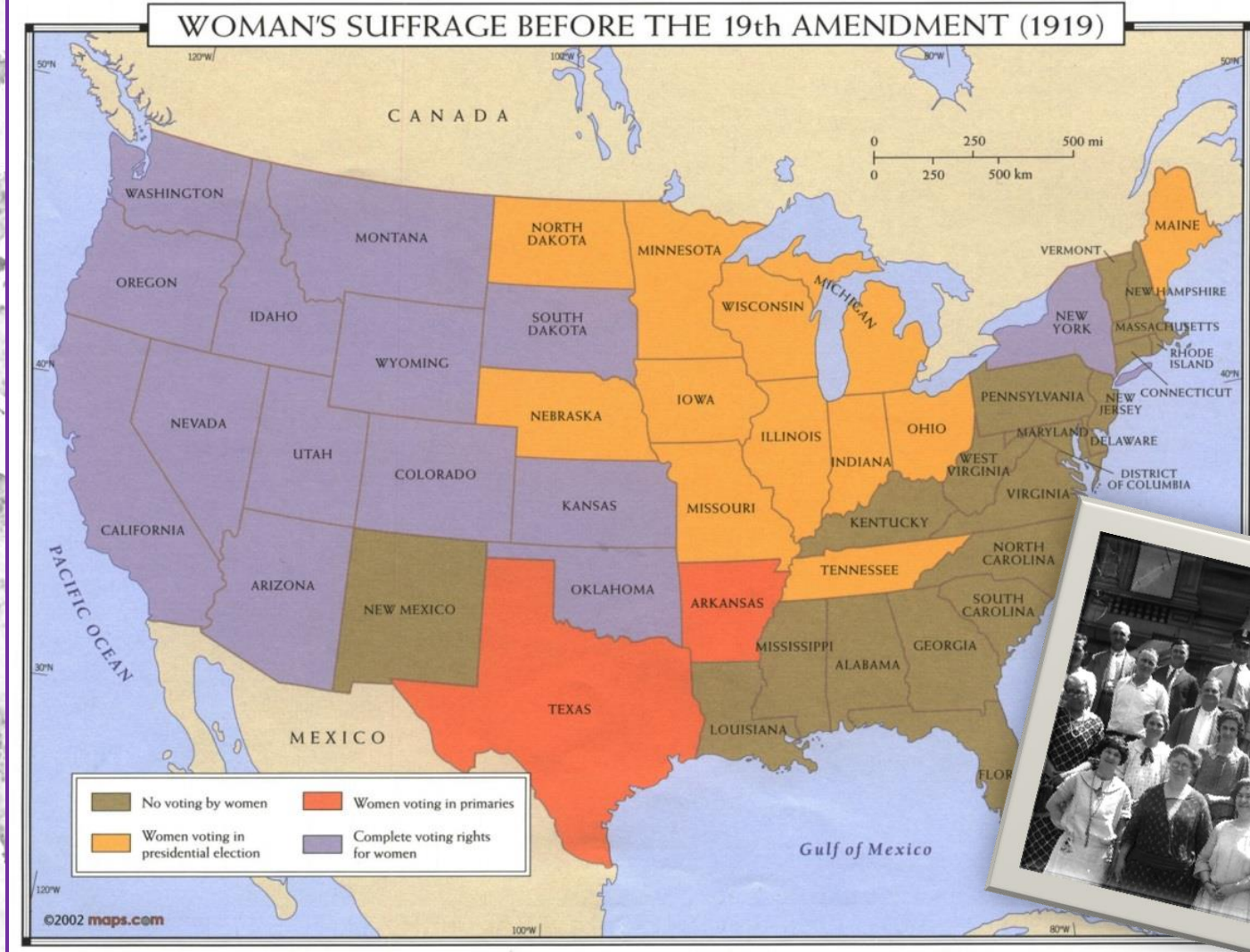
July 28, 1914- November 11, 1918



African-American Participation in World War I



WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE BEFORE THE 19th AMENDMENT (1919)



SOUTH
DAKOTA

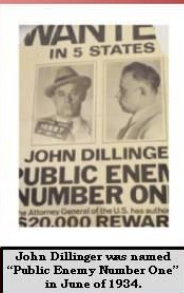
Sioux Falls

March 6, 1934: Robbed
\$46,000 from the Security
National Bank and Trust
Company in Sioux Falls,
South Dakota.



Mason City

March 13, 1934: First
National Bank in
Mason City, Iowa,
robbed of \$52,000.



John Dillinger was named
"Public Enemy Number One"
in June of 1934.

IOWA

WISCONSIN



John Dillinger and his gang stayed here in
Little Bohemia in Manitowish Waters,
Wisconsin, until it was raided by the FBI. Two
men were killed during the subsequent gun
battle as the gang escaped.

November 20, 1933: Robbed
\$28,000 from the American
Bank and Trust Company in
Racine, Wisconsin.



July 22, 1934: John
Dillinger was shot to death
by the FBI while leaving
the Biograph Theater in
Chicago.

December 13, 1933:
Unity Trust and
Savings Bank,
Chicago, robbed of
\$8,700.

January 15, 1934: First
National Bank in East
Chicago robbed of \$20,000
by Dillinger and two other
men. Police officer
Patrick O'Malley was killed
most likely by Dillinger.

ILLINOIS



This photo of Dillinger with his
Indiana prosecutor in Crown Point
enraged J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI.

Racine

Chicago

East Chicago

May 10, 1933: John
Dillinger was paroled
from the Indiana
State Prison in
Michigan City, where
he served more than
eight years on an
assault and robbery
charge.

June 30, 1934:
Robbed more than
\$28,000 from the
Merchants
National Bank in
South Bend.

October 1933 and April
1934: Robbed police
arsenals in Auburn,
Peru, and Warsaw,
Indiana, securing guns,
ammunition, and
bullet-proof vests.

Crown Point

January 30, 1934:
Arrives at Crown Point,
Lake County Jail,
following Dillinger's
arrest in Tucson, Arizona.
Escapes using alleged
wooden gun on March 3,
1934, stealing sheriff's
car and heading to
Chicago.

September 6, 1933:
Massachusetts Avenue
State Bank in downtown
Indianapolis robbed of
\$24,000.

Greencastle

October 23, 1933:
Central National
Bank and Trust in
Greencastle robbed
of \$75,000—
Dillinger's largest
take.

INDIANA

Indianapolis

Mooreville

1924: John Herbert
Dillinger was sentenced
to 10 to 20 years in the
Indiana State Prison for
attempting to rob a
Mooreville grocer.

John Dillinger is
buried in Crown Hill
Cemetery in
Indianapolis.

August 14, 1933:
Bluffton Bank
robbed of \$6,000.

Bluffton

Lima

September 22, 1933:
Arrested in Dayton.
Transferred to Lima,
where his gang freed
Dillinger after killing
the sheriff on
October 12, 1933.

Dayton

OHIO



Public Enemies: Robberies of the John Dillinger Gang



CALIFORNIA

California was hit fore and aft in the first minutes. Water and oil flooded the ship. When a burning oil slick threatened the ship, the order was given to abandon. Three of her crew were awarded Medals of Honor, posthumously.

USS CALIFORNIA

Battleship
SUNK
Lives lost 102
Torpedoes ●●
Bombs ▼

The destroyers Cassin and Downes lay in dry dock No. 1, with the Pacific Fleet flagship, Pennsylvania, astern. An incendiary bomb exploded Downes's fuel tanks, causing such fierce fires onboard both Downes and Cassin that the ships had to be abandoned. Thought to be lost, both ships, fitted with new hulls, were ultimately salvaged.

"Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition, boys" was reputedly said by Lt. (jg.) Howell M. Fordy, chaplain on the heavy cruiser, New Orleans, to encourage men passing ammunition by hand in a "shell train" after power was lost to the hoist. The words became the part of a song that soon swept the nation.

A torpedo passed under the old minesweeper Oglala and exploded against the light cruiser Helena. The concussion opened the seams of Oglala, which sank so quickly that some old salts say she died of fright.

MARYLAND

Moored inbound of Oklahoma, Maryland was protected. She was struck by one bomb in the forecastle and a second in the bow, but she was never threatened by serious flooding. She was able to steam to the main land for repairs.

USS MARYLAND

Battleship
DAMAGED
Lives lost 4
Bombs ▼▼

Heroism during the 110 minutes of combat earned the following recognition: 16 Medals of Honor; 51 Navy Crosses; 53 Silver Stars; 4 Navy and Marine Corps Medals; 1 Distinguished Flying Cross; 4 Distinguished Service Crosses; 1 Distinguished Service Medal; and 3 Bronze Stars.

TENNESSEE

Burning debris from Arizona's explosion did more damage to Tennessee than the two dud bombs that hit her gun turrets. Wedged tightly between the sunken West Virginia and her mooring quay, she had to be blasted free. Like most of the damaged ships, she eventually rejoined the fleet.

USS TENNESSEE

Battleship
DAMAGED
Lives lost 5
Bombs ▼▼

Not all of the U.S. Pacific Fleet was in Pearl Harbor at the time of the attack. Two aircraft carriers, Lexington and Enterprise, almost all the heavy cruisers, and half of the destroyers were at sea. A third carrier, Saratoga, was at San Diego, about to begin a voyage to Pearl Harbor.

ARIZONA

Never will another ship bear her name, out of respect. An armor-piercing bomb, penetrating deeply and exploding near the forward magazine, delivered the death blow. The blast blew men off decks on nearby ships, threw tons of debris over the harbor, and killed in that instant over 1,100 sailors. Their sacrifice, and that of others lost at Pearl Harbor, is honored by the USS Arizona Memorial, erected over the sunken hull.

USS ARIZONA

Battleship
SUNK
Lives lost 1,177
Bombs ▼▼▼▼

Colorful squadron insignia—many designed by pilots—emblazoned fighting aircraft of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. "The grinning, lively images are not permitted technically," noted a December 1944 National Geographic publication, "but when a lad sets his eyes to the skies, if he needs a bit of encouragement to go with him, commanding officers have been known to wink at breaking the rule." Selected insignia from the Pacific Theater are reproduced here. For a key to these insignia go to nationalgeographic.com/pearlharbor/map.html

OKLAHOMA

Hit by up to nine torpedoes in the first ten minutes of the attack, Oklahoma had her port-side hull ripped open for more than 250 feet. Within twenty minutes, the battletug keeled over, entombing more than 400 of her crew. Intense rescue efforts brought forth 32 sailors.

USS OKLAHOMA

Battleship
SUNK
Lives lost 429
Torpedoes ●●●●●●●●



NATIONAL ARCHIVES

WEST VIRGINIA

Quick action saved West Virginia from capsizing after she was slammed by two bombs and probably seven torpedoes. Following extensive repairs, she returned to the Pacific Fleet in July 1944, and was present at Japan's surrender in Tokyo Bay on September 2, 1945.

USS WEST VIRGINIA

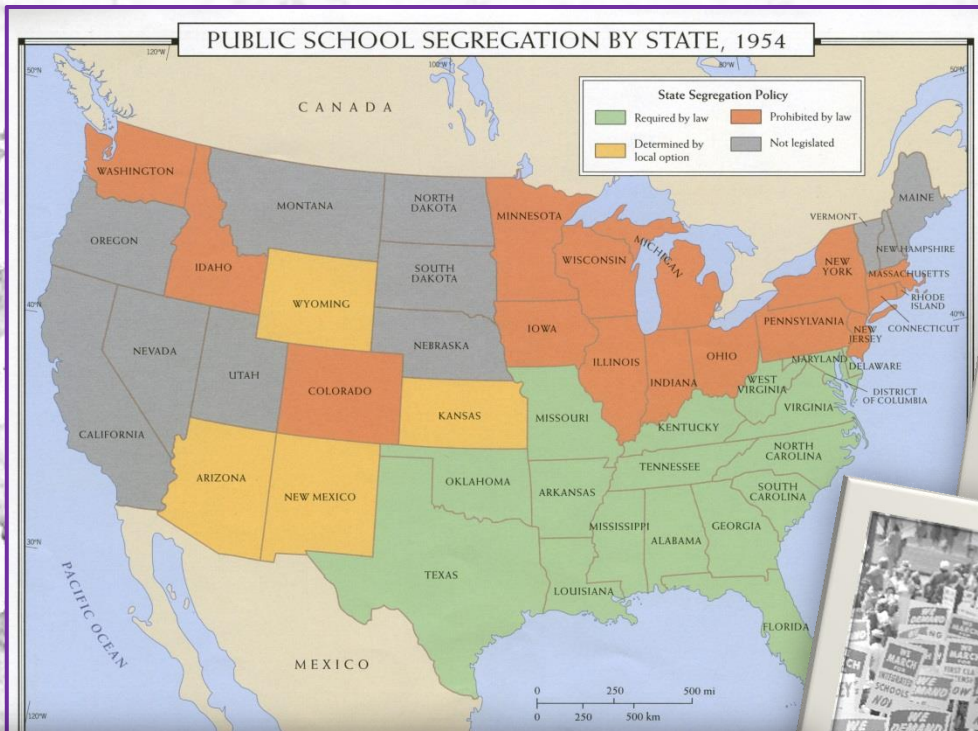
Battleship
SUNK
Lives lost 106
Torpedoes ●●●●●●
Bombs ▼▼





The Tuskegee Airmen, 1943-1945



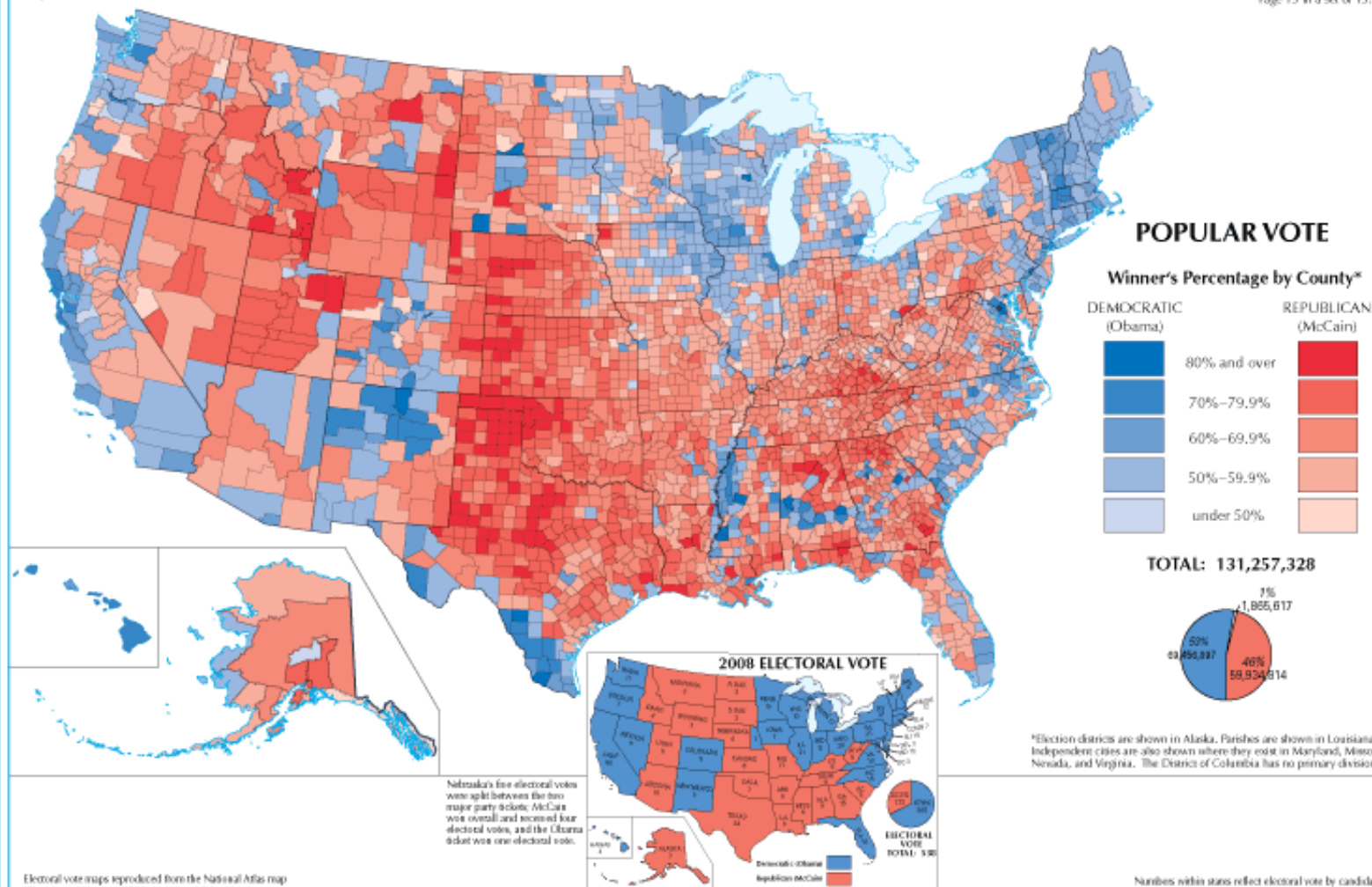


Four years of violence, 1965-1968

riot that resulted in injuries or
deaths:

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| ● 1965 | ● 1967 |
| ● 1966 | ● 1968 |





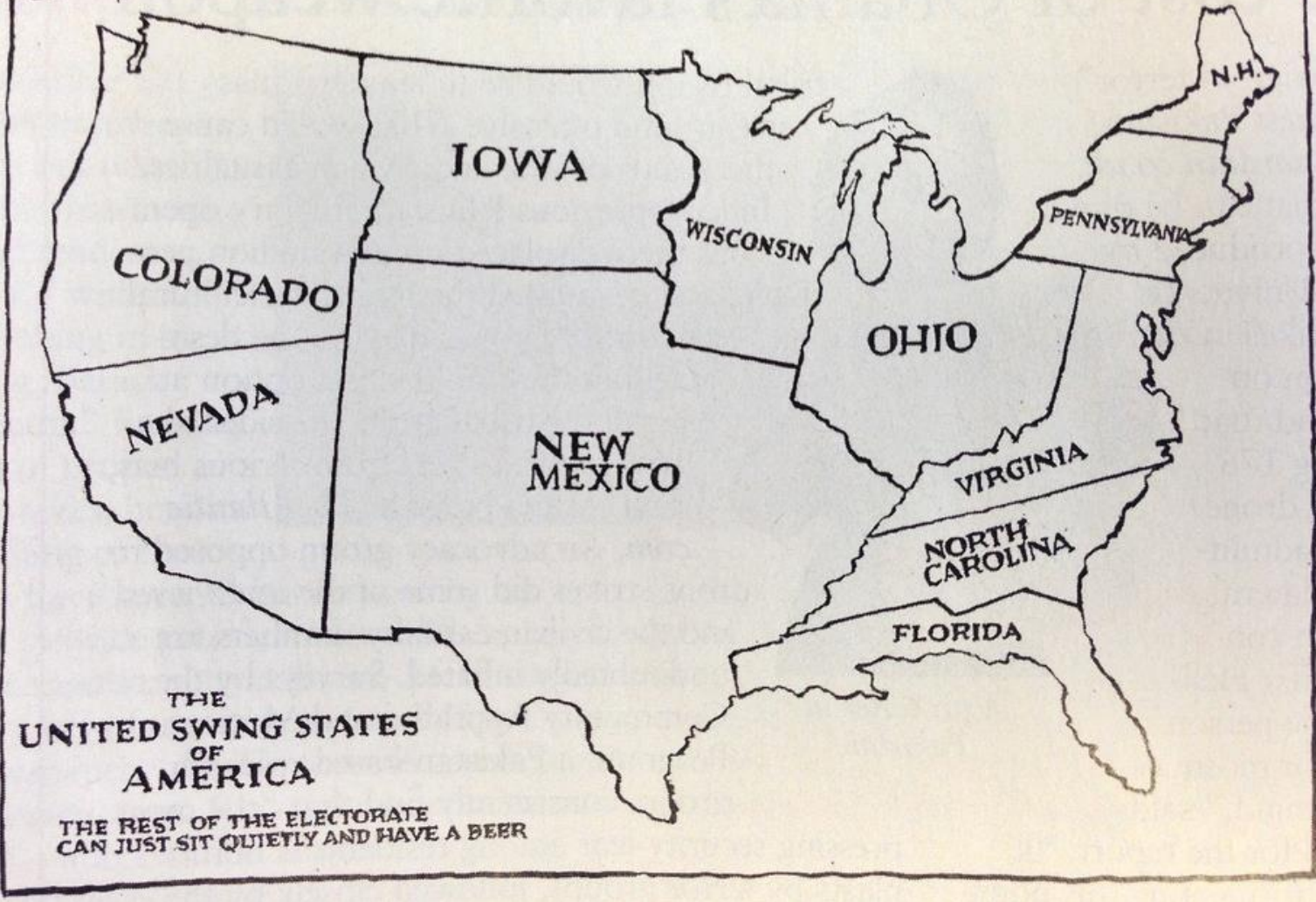
Electoral vote maps reproduced from the National Atlas map
"Presidential Elections, 1789–2008", published 2009.
Please consult the nationalatlas.gov Web site for ordering information.

This map is available at: <http://nationalatlas.gov/printable.html>

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

The National Atlas of the United States of America®

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**THE
UNITED SWING STATES
OF
AMERICA**

THE REST OF THE ELECTORATE
CAN JUST SIT QUIETLY AND HAVE A BEER

THE SWING STATES

OBAMA'S MARGIN WITH WOMEN



AZ **+7**

CO **+3**

FL **+7**

IA **+19**

MI **+15**

MN **+22**

NC **+2**

NH **+16**

NV **+16**

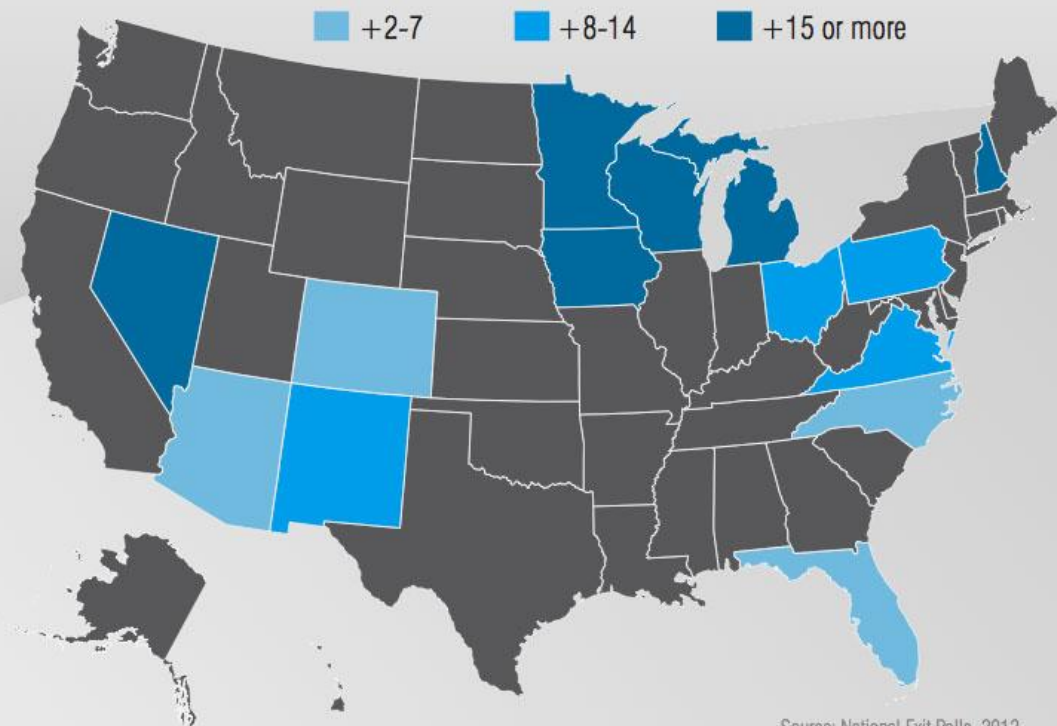
NM **+14**

OH **+11**

PA **+13**

VA **+9**

WI **+15**



Source: National Exit Polls, 2012

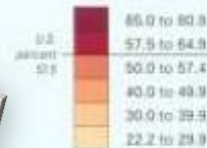


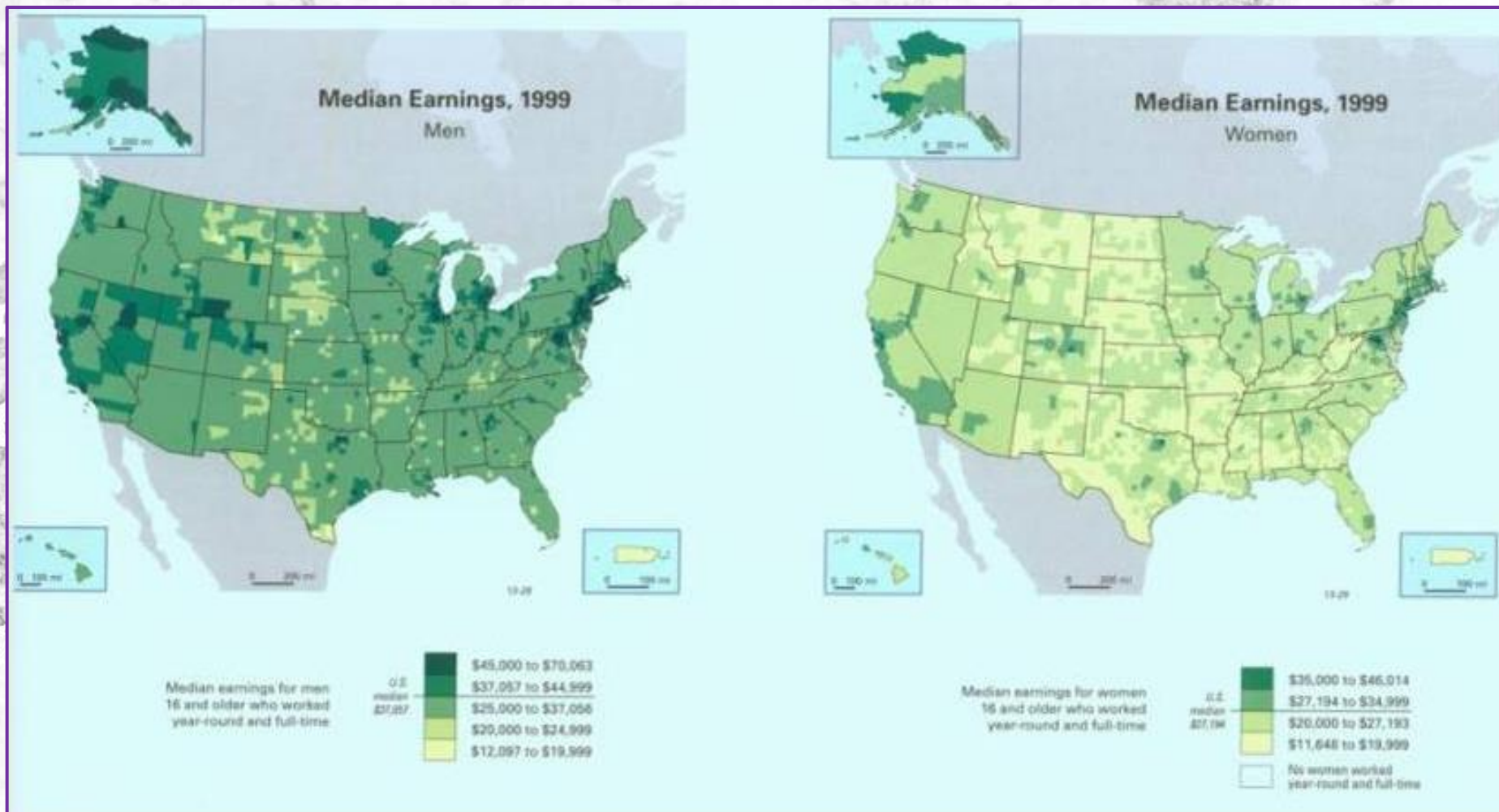


Labor Force Participation, 1950
Women



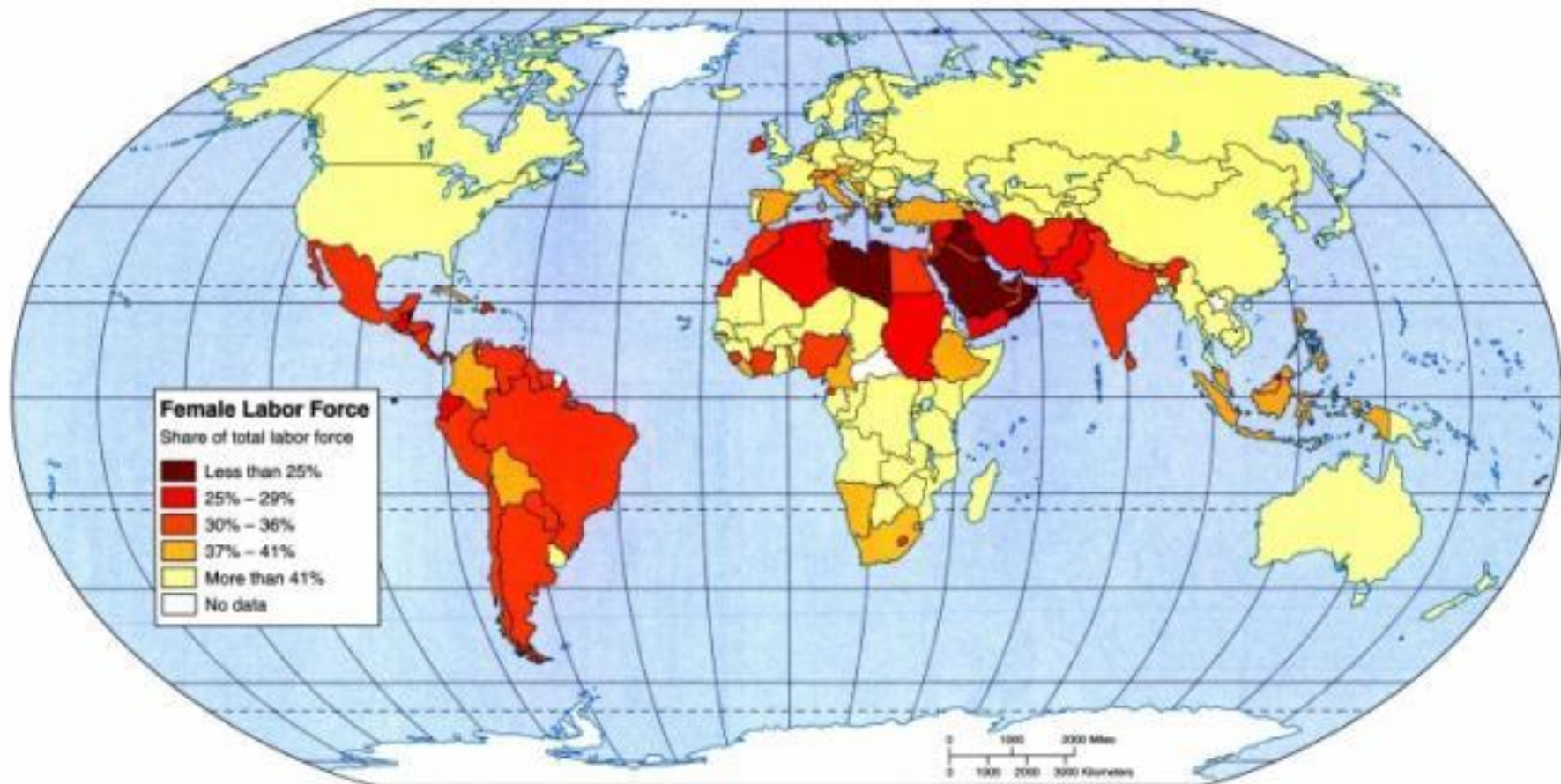
Labor Force Participation, 2000
Women





The United States median earnings for men is \$37,057. The United States median earnings for women is \$27,194. (*Census Atlas of the United States*)

Female Labor Force



In Their Place

Restrictions on women:

Data from 2000

- State restricts women's travel or mobility, or supports men's authority to do so; typically women need permission of a male relative to travel or obtain a passport
- State laws impose compulsory dress codes on women
- State laws restrict both women's travel and dress
- Cultural norms, religious fundamentalism, or nationalist pressure are imposing increasing social restrictions on women

State legislatures enacted 301 anti-abortion measures between 1995 and 2001; 87% of all U.S. counties are now not served by an abortion provider.

United States

In Kyrgyzstan, family law prohibits divorce during pregnancy and while a child is younger than one year old.

Women in the Congo need the husband's permission for most routine legal transactions, including accepting a job and opening a bank account.

Women in Saudi Arabia are not allowed to drive cars or ride bicycles.

Back to School:

Countries Where Fewer than 75% of Girls Start and Complete Primary Education (2005)



Some advancements in the enrollment of girls in primary schools have been made, but it is still the case that proportionally fewer girls are enrolled in school than boys. Girls are removed from school at an earlier age. Girls' enrollment rates have actually declined in the past decade in several countries where war, economic hardship, and declining international donor assistance makes their education seem a luxury that cannot be afforded in hard times.

In several Sub-Saharan African countries, the average number of years of total schooling for girls remains below one full year.

Djibouti has the lowest percentage of girls enrolled in primary school—just 36%.



The Geography of Breast Cancer:

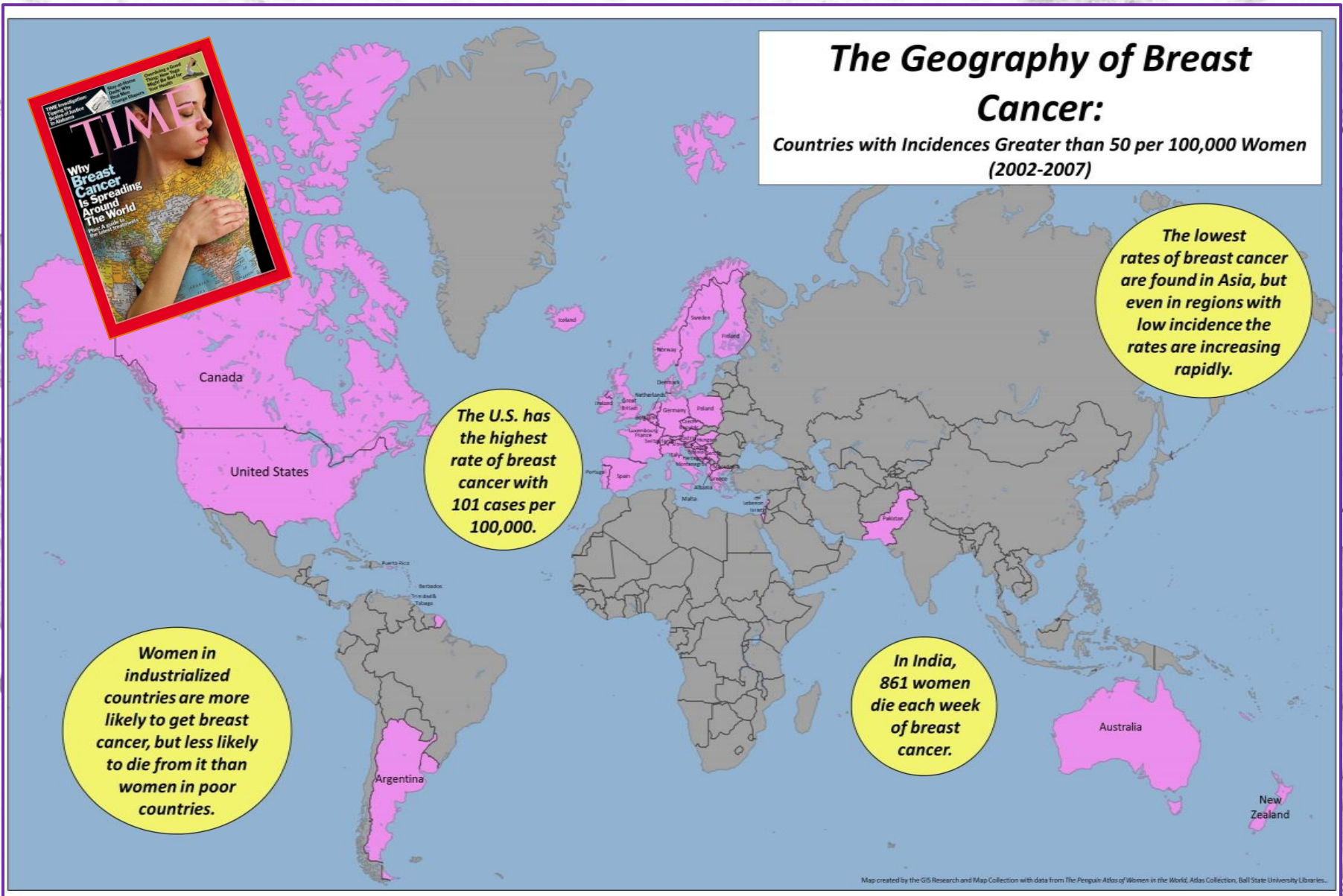
Countries with Incidences Greater than 50 per 100,000 Women
(2002-2007)

The U.S. has the highest rate of breast cancer with 101 cases per 100,000.

Women in industrialized countries are more likely to get breast cancer, but less likely to die from it than women in poor countries.

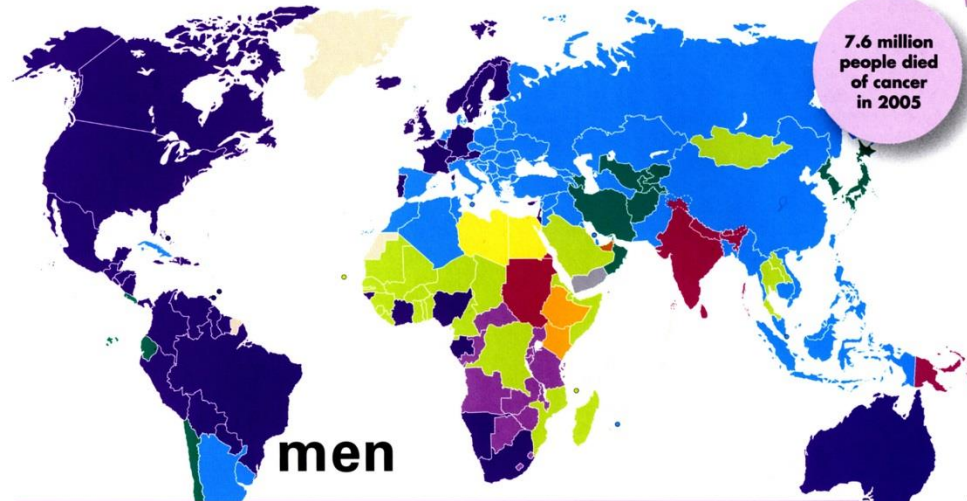
The lowest rates of breast cancer are found in Asia, but even in regions with low incidence the rates are increasing rapidly.

In India, 861 women die each week of breast cancer.



CANCER

7.6 million people died of cancer in 2005

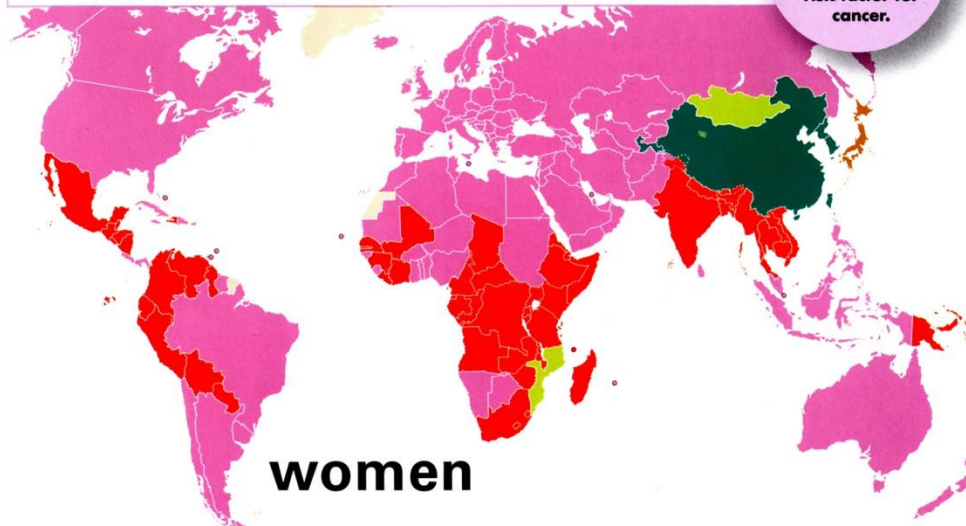


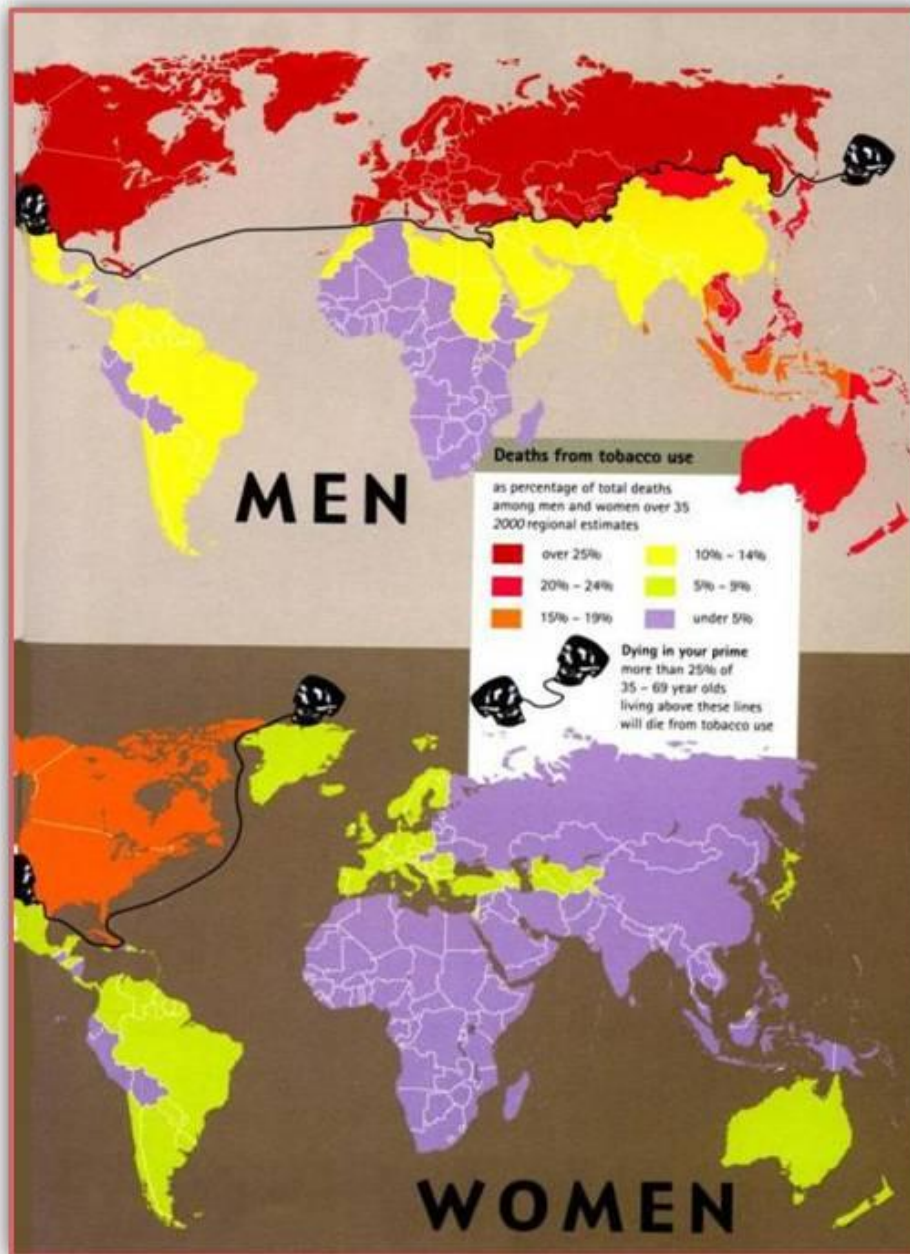
MOST COMMON CANCERS

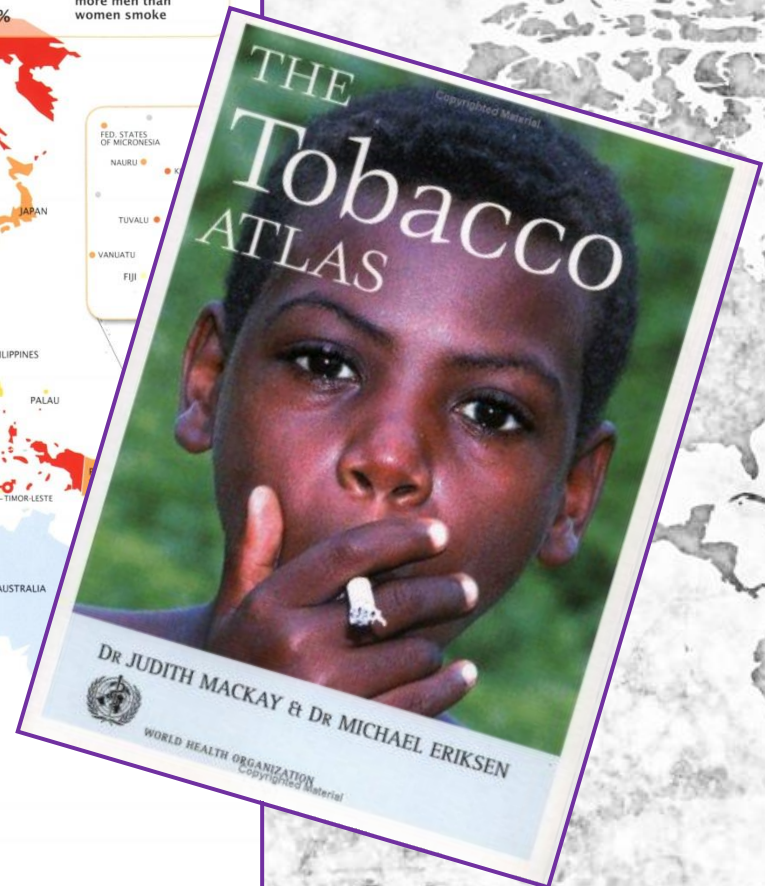
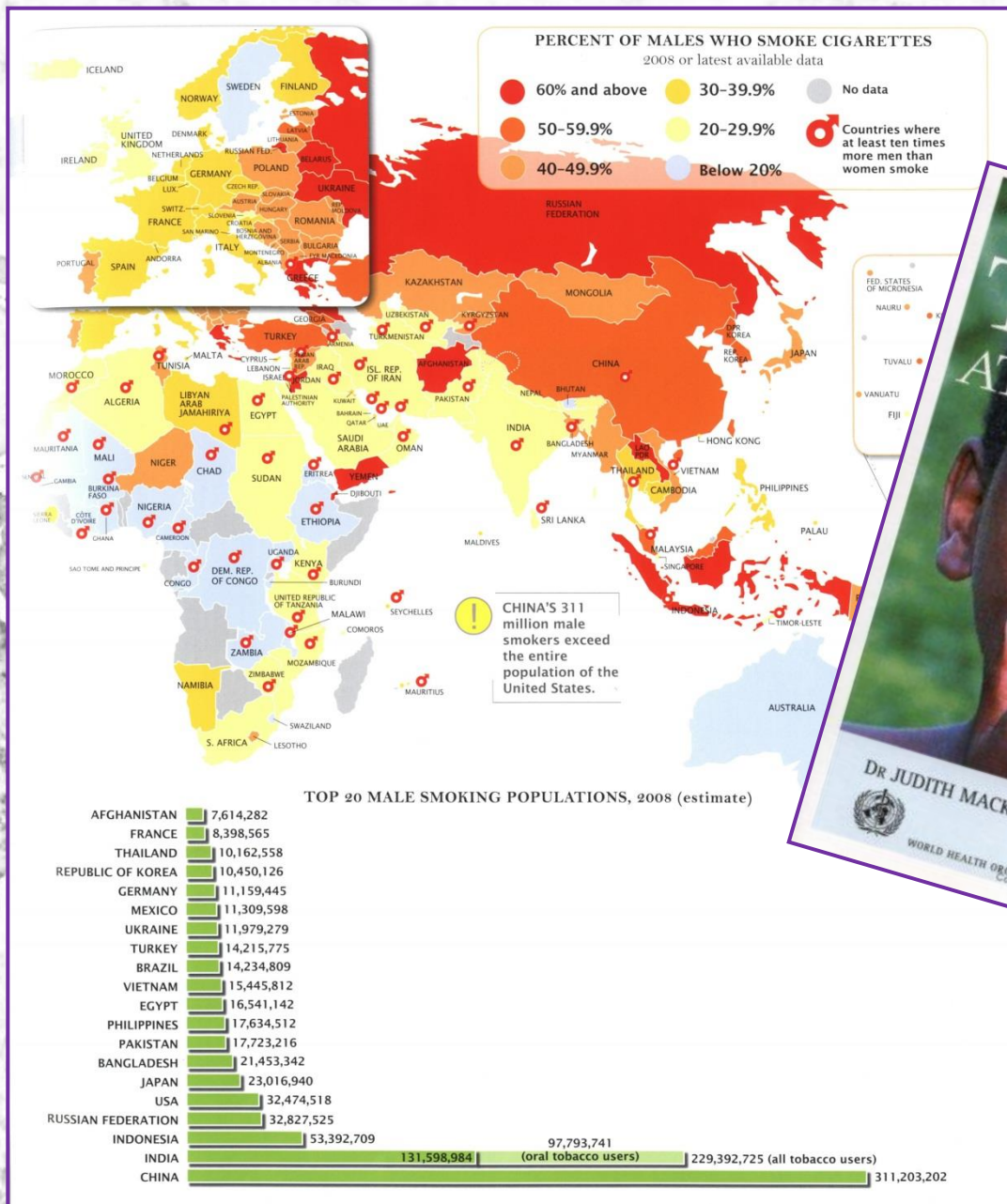
Most prevalent cancer in each country 2002

| | | | |
|---------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| bladder | cervix | liver | oral cavity |
| breast | colon and rectum | lung | prostate |
| | Kaposi sarcoma | non-Hodgkin lymphoma | stomach |
| | | oesophagus | no data |

Reducing tobacco use is the major modifiable risk factor for cancer.

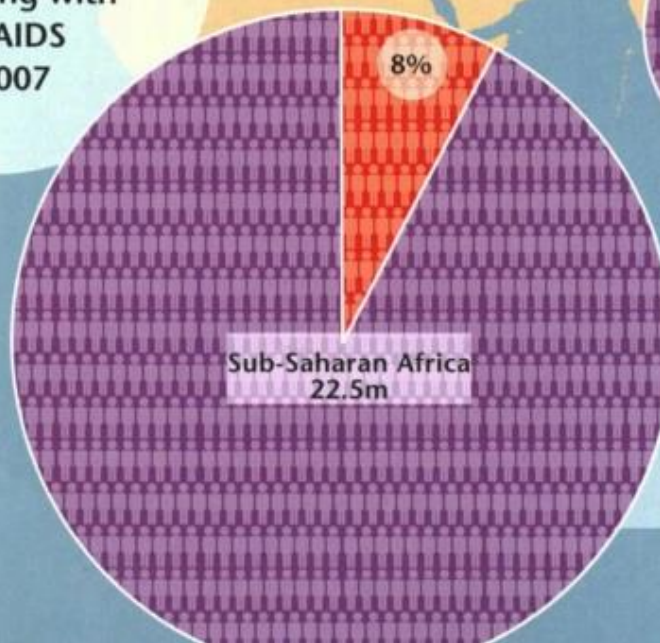







33.2

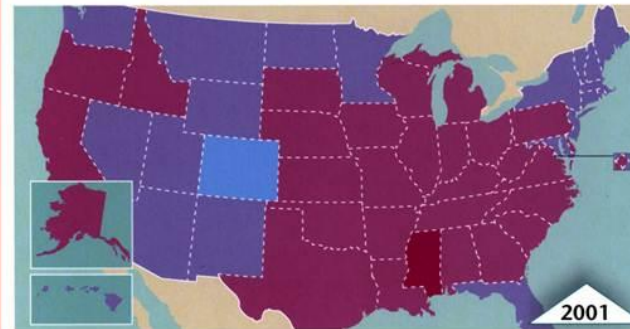
million people
were living with
HIV/AIDS
in 2007



Living with HIV/AIDS

Number of people
with infection
2007

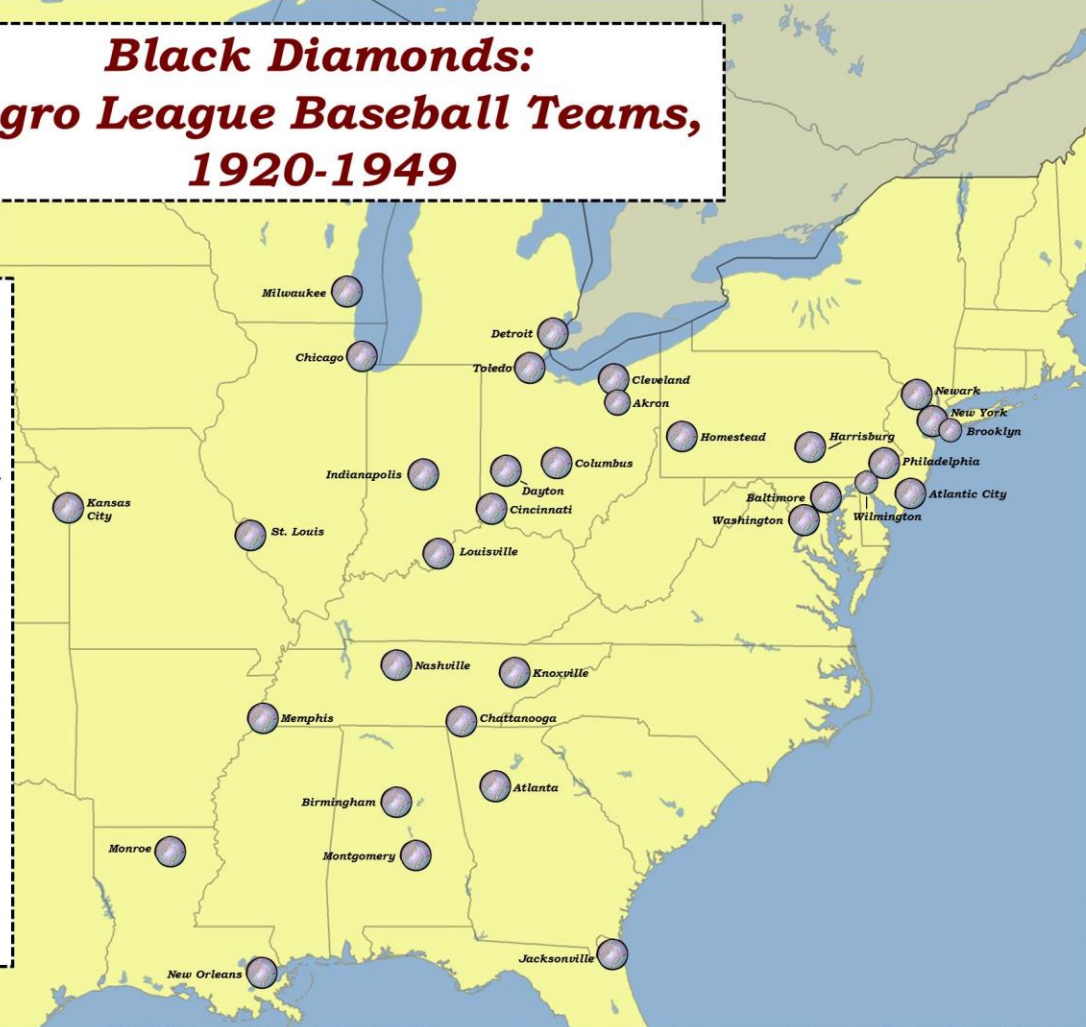
 percentage infected
during 2007



Percentage of adults who are obese 1996, 2001, 2006



Akron Blue Birds
Atlanta Black Crackers
Atlantic City Bacharach Giants
Baltimore Black Sox, Elite Giants
Birmingham Black Barons
Brooklyn Eagles, Royal Giants
Cattanooga Black Lookouts
Chicago American Giants, Columbia Giants, Giants
Cincinnati Clowns, Cuban Stars, Tigers, Ethiopian Buckeyes
Cleveland Bears, Bluebirds, Browns, Buckeyes, Cubs, Elite Giants, Hornets, Red Sox,
Stars, Tate Stars, Tigers
Columbus Blue Birds, Buckeyes, Elite Giants, Redbirds, Elites
Dayton Marcos
Detroit Elites, Stars, Wolves
Harrisburg Giants
Homestead Grays (Pittsburgh)
Indianapolis ABC's, American Giants, Athletics, Clowns, Crawfords, Cuban Stars
Jacksonville Red Caps
Kansas City Monarchs
Knoxville Giants
Louisville Red Caps, White Sox
Memphis Red Sox
Milwaukee Bears
Monroe Monarchs
Montgomery Gray Sox
Nashville Elite Giants, Elites
New Orleans Crescent Stars, Stars
New York Bacharach Giants, Black Yankees, Cuban Stars, Cubans, Harlem Stars,
Bombers, Lincoln Giants
Newark Browns, Dodgers, Eagles, Stars
Philadelphia Hilldale Daisies, Hilldales, Stars
Pittsburgh Crawfords, Keystone
St. Louis Giants, Stars
Toledo Crawfords, Tigers
Washington Black Senators, Elite Giants, Homestead Grays, Pilots, Potomacs
Wilmington Potomacs



Map created by Melissa Gentry, GIS Research & Map Collection, Ball State University Libraries from the Complete Book of Baseball's Negro Leagues: The Other Half of Baseball History by John Holway. Photographs from Playing America's Game by Michael L. Cooper, Ball State University Libraries Educational Resources Collections.



Minneapolis
Millerettes

Milwaukee Chicks

Racine Belles

Kenosha Comets

Rockford Peaches

Chicago Colleens

Peoria
Redwings

Springfield Sallies



Muskegon Lassies

Grand Rapids Chicks



Kalamazoo Lassies

Battle Creek Belles

**South Bend
Blue Sox**

**Fort Wayne
Daisies**

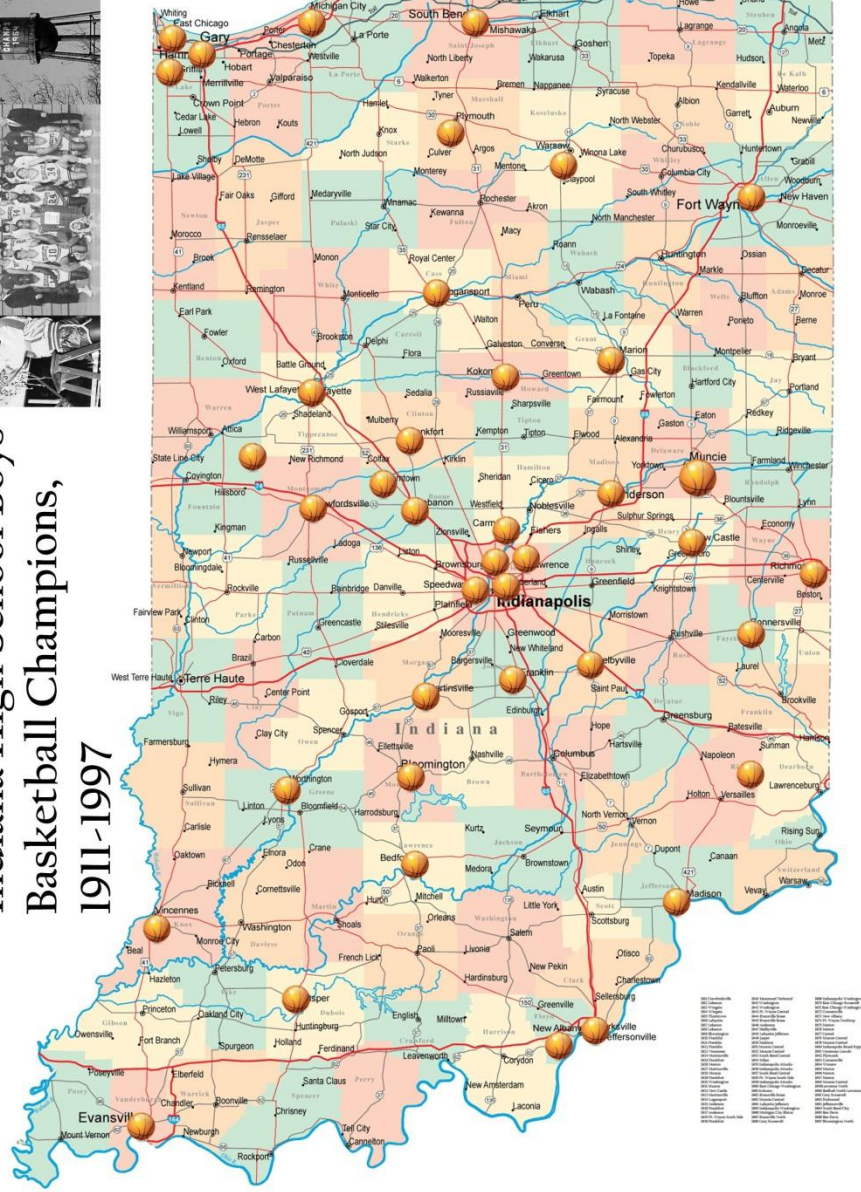


Team photo of the 1943 Rockford Peaches, as portrayed in Peary Marshall's film *A League of Their Own*, 1992.

*The Girls of Summer:
All-American Girls
Professional Baseball
League Teams, 1943-1954*

Map based on the book *A Whole New Baltimore: The Story of the Afro-American Girls Professional Baseball League* by Sue Macy from the Educational Resources Collections, Ball State University Libraries. Created by Melissa Gentry, BGS Research & Map Collection. All images featured are from the book—courtesy of Irene Jensen, the Collection of the Northern Indiana Historical Society, Sophie Kury, Columbia Picture Industries, and Sue Macy.

Indiana High School Boys Basketball Champions, 1911-1997



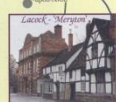
WALES

Both features in two of Jane Austen's novels - "Northanger Abbey" and "Persuasion". The scenes of Bath in the recent film version "Persuasion" with Emma Stone as Jane Elliot and Colin Hanks as Captain Wentworth were shot on location.

Jane Austen visited Bath a number of times when young, starting with her aunt and uncle at No. 1, Pump Room, a covered terrace of 18th century houses. Later, Jane and her mother spent a holiday with Edward Austen and his family at No. 13, Queen's Square.

In 1801, on the retirement of Mr. Austen, the Austen family moved to Bath and lived for three years at 4, Wyndham Place at the corner end of Pulteney Street. After this there were long stays in other houses until they finally moved to Tisbury House in 1806.

Much of the Bath that Jane Austen knew and wrote about still stands. Museum Street, Edgewise Buildings, the Pump Room, the Upper Rooms, Pulteney Bridge, Lanes Place, all these and more could be seen with the eye.



Both the exterior and interior of Lockington Court in the village of Longleight were used extensively as Longleight, home of the Bennett family in the TV production of "Pride and Prejudice". The house is private and has very limited access to the public.

Lacock Abbey was founded in 1232 and dissolved in 1538. The church was demolished but the cloisters were retained and incorporated into the house built by the William Bouverie-Wilson Fox family, a descendant, first produced a photographic negative of the cloisters in the 19th century.



Jane Austen's friends, Martha and Mary Lloyd, moved to Steeple House from Deane Rectory when James Austen was ordained and given the living of Deane, near Swindon. The result of the fire of 17 and 18 and aged for a while with them. There were other friends in the house and Jane wrote to her sister Cassandra about them, depicting in particular the group nature of some.

Mary Lloyd subsequently married James Austen after the death of his first wife and Martha Lloyd went to live with Mrs. Austen, Jane and Cassandra.



London - Golden Square

London was well known to Jane Austen. At first her visits were made on foot to visit with Edward Austen in Bath, the travel in 18th century was difficult.

Harry Austen moved to London and after his marriage settled in House Street where Jane visited him and his wife. When Elizabeth Austen died he moved to Hertford Street, near Grosvenor Gardens and Jane came to stay with him. They attended the theatre and Jane enjoyed shopping with her niece Fanny, Edward's daughter, who was in town at the time.

Jane spent some time with Harry early in 1814 and went to the theatre in Drury Lane. Later that year Harry moved to 23 Hans Place and Jane visited him in the August. Eventually Harry Austen left London, took Holy Orders, and returned to live near a church.

THE NATIONAL TRUST

The following properties shown on this sheet are owned by The National Trust. For opening hours, charges and other information please refer to the latest National Trust Handbook or your local National Trust Office or shop.



Goodenough House

Goodenough House was the home of Sir Brook and Lady Bridges, the parents of Edward Austen's wife Elizabeth and the Austen lived nearby in Bowdler.

Jane Austen visited her brother Edward and his family in 1796, spending for 3 days from November to London, Middlesboro and Canterbury. She frequently called at Goodenough House, during there and attending balls. The company varied and much of her observation of such people is reflected in her novels. Officers came and went from Canterbury, the gentlemen were shooting and balls were much enjoyed.



Godmersham Park as it was in the late 18th century

Jane Austen's brother, Edward, was adopted as a child by his relatives Mr and Mrs Knight of Godmersham Park. He grew up there but moved away when he married. However with the death of Mr Knight, Mrs Knight retired to Canterbury and Edward inherited the estate. He married his wife and children there and changed his surname to Knight.

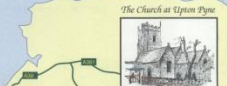
Jane was a frequent visitor and enjoyed the luxury at Godmersham. During her stay her knowledge of society and life of a great house. Jane Austen first visited Godmersham in 1803, accompanying Edward from Chawton.



St. Amand's Church, Sturton

Jane Austen lived in Sturton until she was 22 years old, her father, the Reverend George Austen, was Rector of St. Nicholas Church there. Although the rectory no longer exists, the church still stands (with the addition of a steeple) and the stone lane to it lies between North Wiltshire and Dorset.

Jane Austen accepted the living on his father's retirement to Bath and eventually to London and his first wife in the church.



The Church at Upton Pymme

It is generally assumed that Upton Pymme was the village which Jane Austen called 'Bath' in her novel 'Sense and Sensibility'. The curate, Mr. Pymme, was probably the son of the Rev. Mr. Pymme, one of the John and Lady Mordaunt.



Berry Pomeroy

Berry Pomeroy's old red sandstone church was the 'Sense and Sensibility' film location for the wedding of Marianne Dashwood (Kate Winslet) and Colonel Brandon (Alan Rickman). It was one of the best preserved scenes in Devon. The two families associated with the village and the nearby castle, the Pomeroy and the Newcomen - have monuments inside.



The series for Bath, home of the Dashwoods in the production of 'Sense and Sensibility'

The series for Bath, home of the Dashwoods in the production of 'Sense and Sensibility' were filmed on the location.



Saltram - Plymouth

Saltram, near Plymouth, is considered to be the finest house in Devon. Built around the original Tudor mansion, this George II house was the setting of 'Northanger' in the film 'Sense and Sensibility', where Edward Dashwood (James Thompson) and Edward Ferrars (Hugh Grant) first meet.



The Cobb - Lyme Regis

Jane Austen first visited Lyme Regis with her family in 1803 and was delighted by it. The Austen family revisited the town in September of the following year.

The town's many ruins of elegant Regency and Victorian buildings along the cliff edge. The curate, some part known to the Cobb featured in Jane Austen's novel 'Persuasion'.



Montacute House - 'Clevedon'

The construction of Montacute House began in 1598 and was finished in 1601. The house, built of local stone, has many balconies and elaborate gables. Inside, although the building has been reserved for the English and hereditary gentry are original, there is also a 19th floor (the long gallery). The garden was laid at the same time as the house but was replanted in the 19th century.



Mansel House - Salisbury

Mansel House is in the heart of Salisbury, in the Cathedral Close. An 18th century house with a walled garden to the rear, it contains fine glasswork and beautiful period furniture. The exterior and part of the interior of Mansel House were used in the film 'Sense and Sensibility' as the London home of Mrs. Jennings.



Wilton House

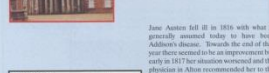
Wilton House, near Salisbury, is the home of the Earl of Pembroke and is open to the public. The hall seen in the film 'Sense and Sensibility', where Marianne and Elinor discover Willoughby, was shot in Wilton House.

Originally an abbey stood on the site but this was pulled down and a Tudor mansion was built by William Parr, 1st Earl of Pembroke. Fire almost destroyed the house and most of the contents in 1678 but it was rebuilt and finished in the 1680s. The magnificent interior contains many fine works of art and period furniture and features six rooms designed by Inigo Jones.



Ash House

Many friends of Jane Austen lived around the house, called on them and attended dinners, balls and parties. Ash House in the village of Ash, where the rectory with (one of Jane Austen's friends) was visited frequently.



Tadpole House - 'Sturton Park'

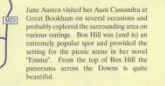
Tadpole House was the location for both 'Bath' and 'Persuasion' in the film 'Sense and Sensibility'. The house of Mr. Knight (Mr. Knight) in the television production of 'Persuasion'. Lying in the north of Salisbury the house, given to Lord Nelson's family by the government, is not open to the public.



Winchester Cathedral

Jane Austen fell ill in 1816 with what is generally assumed today to have been Addison's disease. Towards the end of that year she was accepted to be an apprentice to the physician in Ashurst recommended her to the care of Dr. Leake at Winchester. In May 1817 Jane Austen moved with Cassandra to Winchester to lodge at College Street, by the Cathedral Close. Daily her health deteriorated and at the age of 41, Jane Austen died in Cassandra's arms on Friday 18th July.

She is buried in Winchester Cathedral in the north aisle of the nave, a gravestone marks the spot. Near the altar is a brass memorial and above it is a window in her memory.



London Heathrow

Jane Austen visited her Aunt Cassandra at Great Bookham on several occasions and probably explored the surrounding area on various visits. Her Hill was (and is) an extremely popular spot and provided the setting for the picnic scene in her novel 'Persuasion'. From the top of Ban Hill the panorama across the Downs is quite beautiful.



London Gatwick

While living at Chawton Jane Austen would often walk the mile to Ash with her sister Cassandra. It was an important posting town and so such was perfect for shopping and getting the latest news. Ash still has a number of Georgian houses along the High Street.



Ash House

Edward Austen inherited Chawton House, along with Godmersham Park, when he inherited Mr. Knight's estate. He had lived at Chawton Cottage in Mrs. Austen's home there with Jane, Cassandra and Martha Lloyd in July 1801. It was a happy return to an area that the Austen knew well and friendships from around Chawton were renewed as well as new acquaintances made. The Austen brothers were also frequent visitors.

Here at Chawton Jane Austen revised her three early novels - 'Sense and Sensibility', 'First Impressions', later renamed 'Pride and Prejudice' and 'Northanger Abbey'. The remaining works were written wholly at Chawton in order 'Mansfield Park', 'Emma' and 'Persuasion'.

The tiny table where Jane wrote still stands in the dining room of Chawton Cottage, which is owned by the Jane Austen Memorial Trust and is filled with memorabilia. It is open to the public from April to October every day of the week from 11 am with limited opening at other times of the year.

The long table where Jane wrote still stands in the dining room of Chawton Cottage, which is owned by the Jane Austen Memorial Trust and is filled with memorabilia. It is open to the public from April to October every day of the week from 11 am with limited opening at other times of the year.

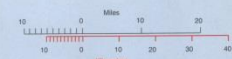
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ENGLISH CHANNEL

*Plum Creek to
the Prairie:
The Travels of
the
Ingalls Family*

- ◆ 1867: Laura Ingalls is born near Pepin, Wisconsin.
- ◆ 1869: The Ingalls family moves to the Osage Diminished Reserve near Independence, Kansas (Kansas Territory).
- ◆ 1871: The family returns to "The Big Woods" in Pepin.
- ◆ 1874: The Ingalls family settles just outside Walnut Grove, Minnesota.
- ◆ 1876: The Ingalls move to Burr Oak, Iowa, for just one year.
- ◆ 1877: The family returns to Walnut Grove.
- ◆ 1879: The Ingalls family builds a homestead in De Smet, South Dakota (Dakota Territory).
- ◆ 1881-1889: Mary Ingalls attends Vinton College for the Blind in Iowa.
- ◆ 1894: Laura, her husband Almanzo, and daughter Rose settle in Mansfield, Missouri, and establish Rocky Ridge Farm.

De Smet,
Dakota Territory

Banks
of Plum
Creek, Walnut
Grove, Minnesota

"The Big Woods,"
Pepin, Wisconsin

Burr Oak, Iowa

Iowa College for the
Blind, Vinton, Iowa

Independence,
Kansas Territory

Rocky Ridge Farm,
Mansfield, Missouri



[illegible]

**THE INNOCENTS
FROM INDIANA**

Drawings
by ALICE
HARVEY

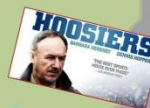
BY **EMILY KIMBROUGH**
author of "HOW DEAR TO MY HEART"
and "IT GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE"

Drawings
by ALICE
HARVEY

BY **EMILY KIMBROUGH**
author of "HOW DEAR TO MY HEART"
and "IT GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE"



Hammond: 1983 *A Christmas Story* is based on writer Jean Shepherd's childhood here. 1994 *Natural Born Killers* was filmed in the city court.



Map created by the Ball State University Libraries' GIS Research and Map Collection. Source: IMDB web page. So Dear to My Heart image source: Walt Disney. Route 66: All American (Ronald Reagan) image source: Warner Brothers. Close Encounters of the Third Kind image source: Columbia Pictures. Mothers image source: MGM and 20th Century Fox. Ball State University Digital Media Repository images—Sturgeon-Gossner Photographs Collection and Marion and Delaware County historical Photographs Collection.



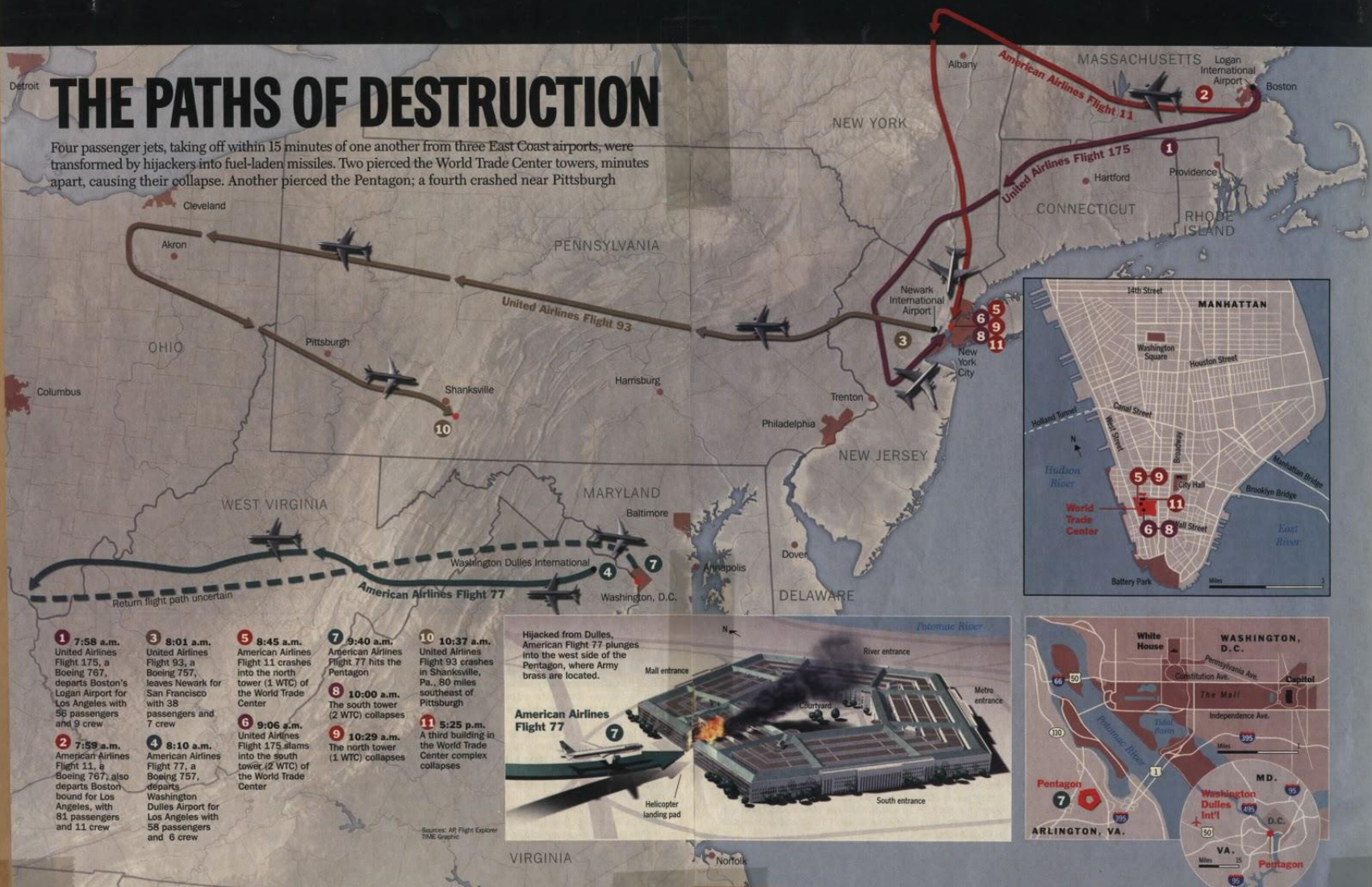
A Vegas Wedding
 Elvis eventually married Priscilla Beaulieu (who had been living at Graceland for nearly five years) on May 1, 1967 (above). They flew in from Palm Springs with another jet carrying the usual Presley entourage. After an early morning wedding, at the Aladdin Hotel, Elvis and his wife returned to Palm Springs in the afternoon. The marriage lasted less than five years.

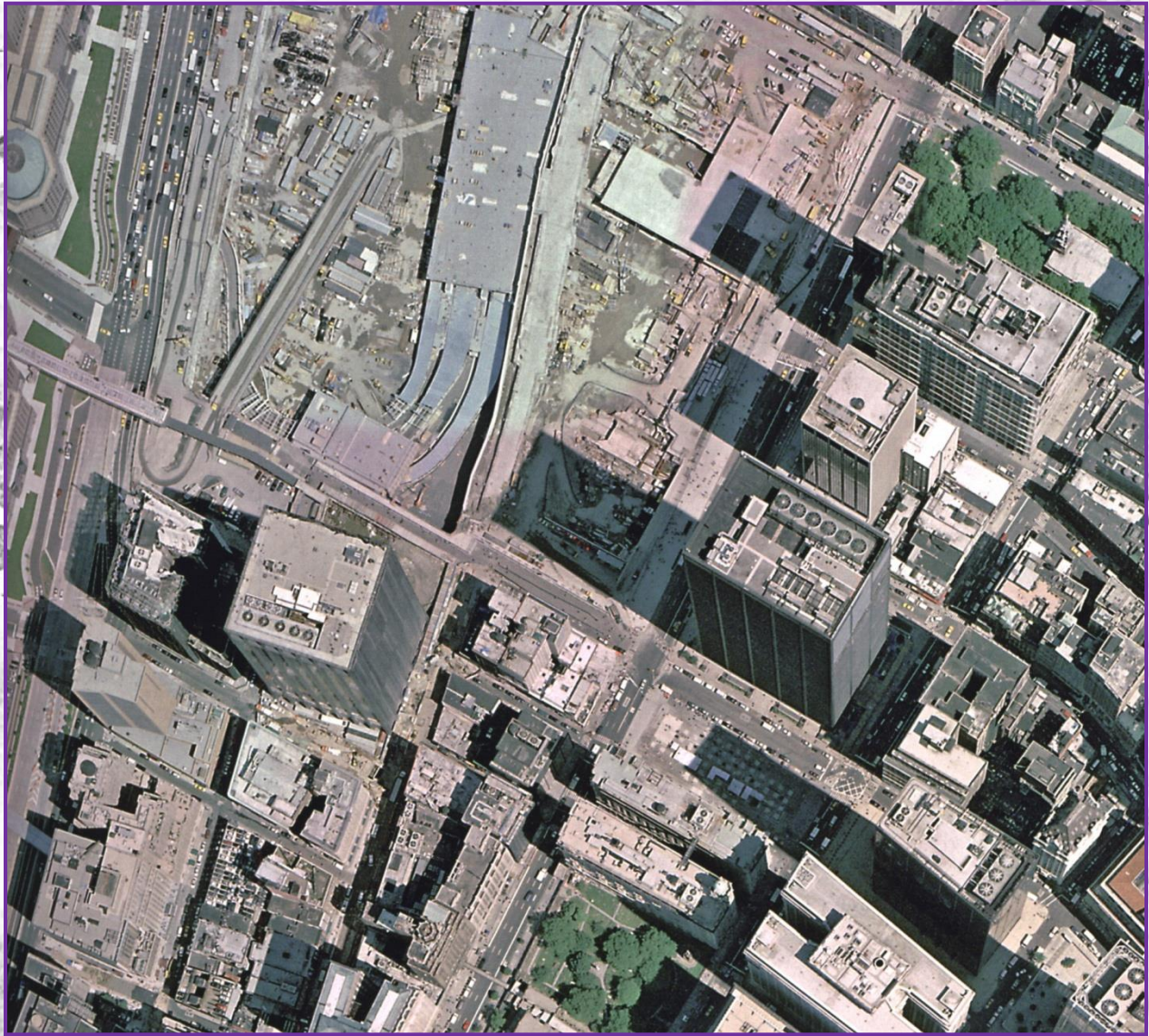
1. **New Frontier Hotel:** (now Frontier Hotel) two weeks of concerts in 1956
2. **Hilton Hotel:** Concerts in 1969 and throughout 1970s
3. **Tropicana Hotel:** Location for Viva Las Vegas
4. **University of Nevada, Las Vegas:** Location for Viva Las Vegas
5. **Flamingo Hotel:** Location for Viva Las Vegas
6. **Aladdin Hotel:** Elvis and Priscilla's wedding

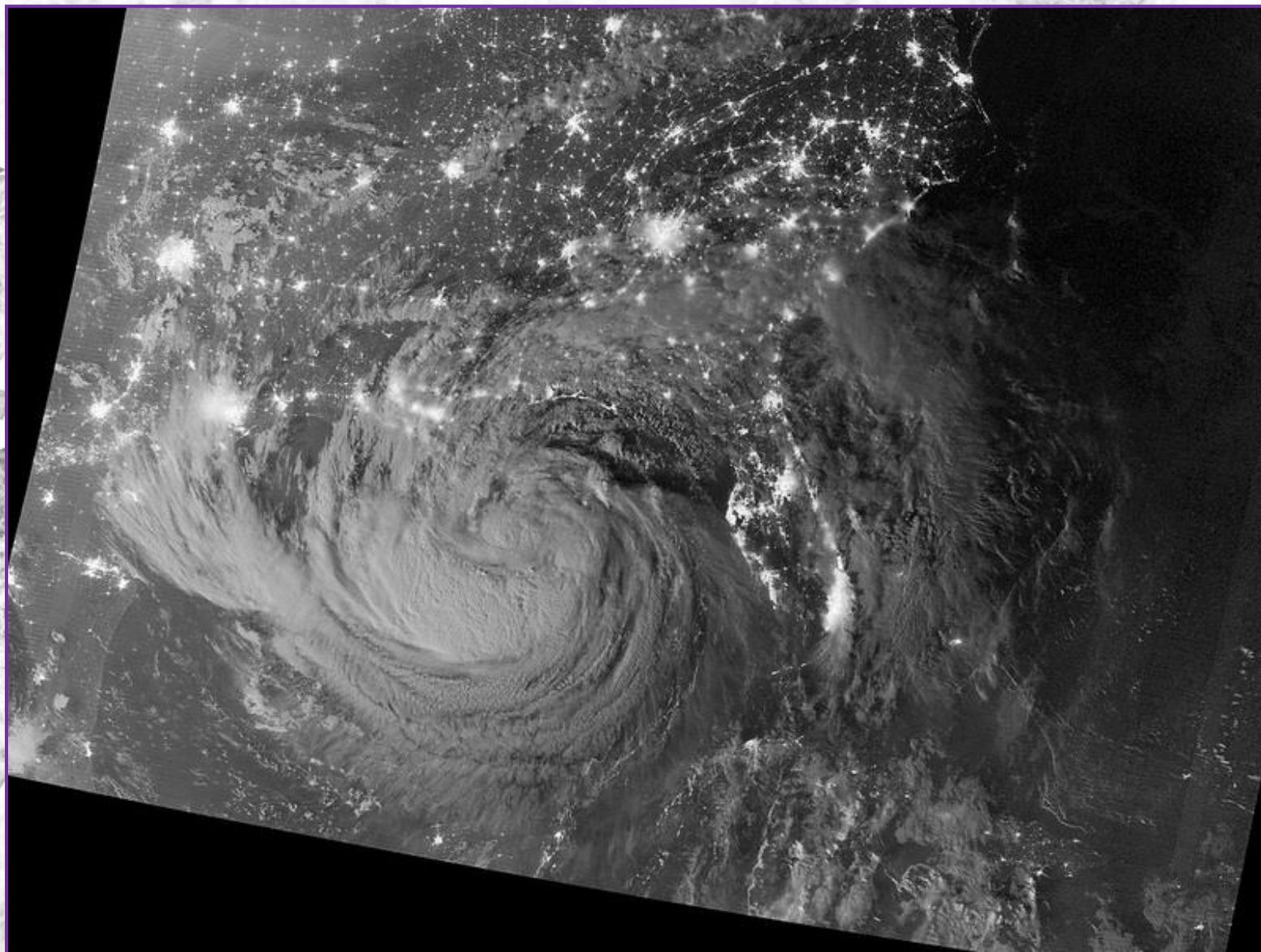


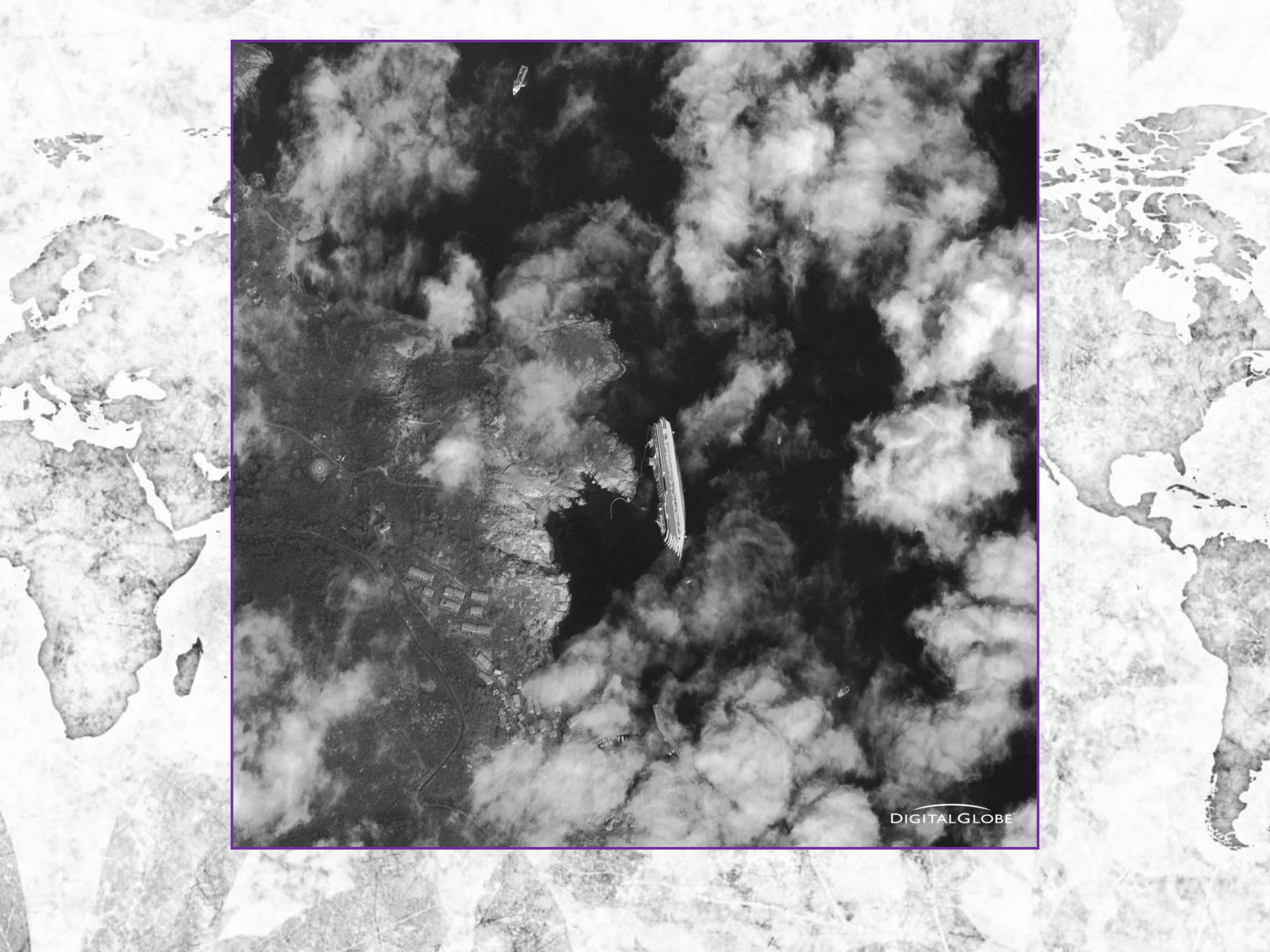
THE PATHS OF DESTRUCTION

Four passenger jets, taking off within 15 minutes of one another from three East Coast airports, were transformed by hijackers into fuel-laden missiles. Two pierced the World Trade Center towers, minutes apart, causing their collapse. Another pierced the Pentagon; a fourth crashed near Pittsburgh



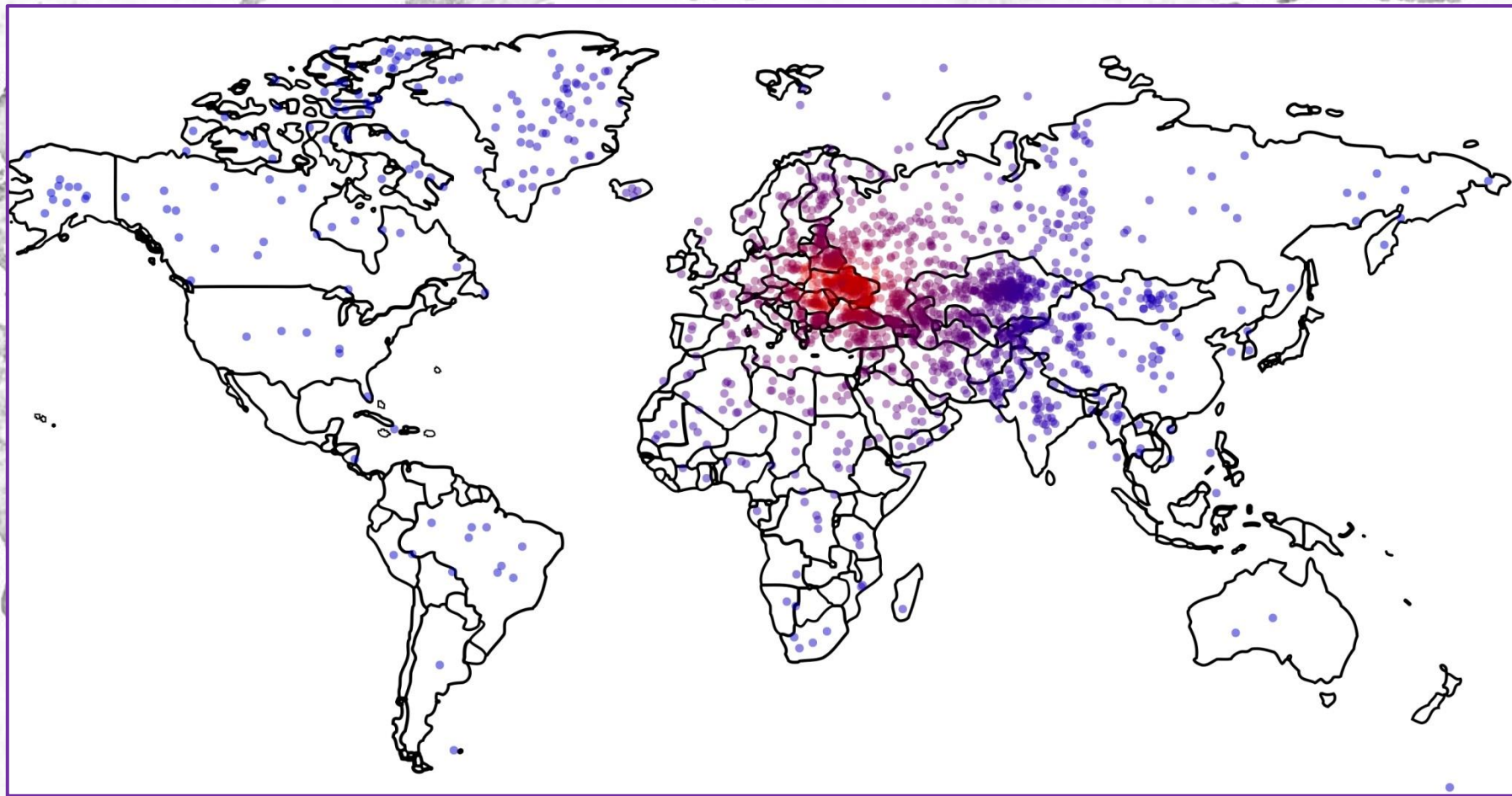






DIGITALGLOBE





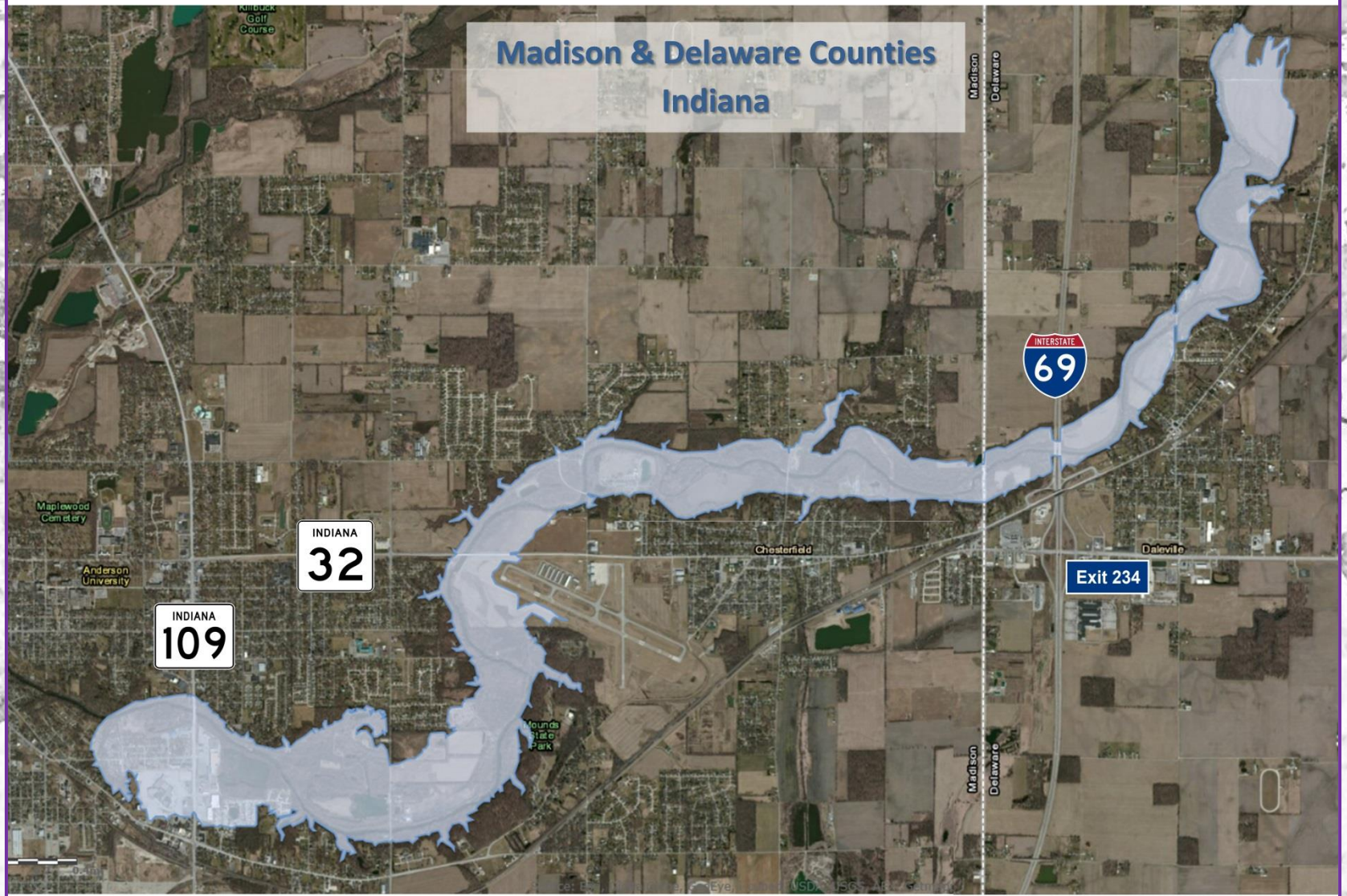
TERRORISTS STEALING CONTROL OF IRAQ

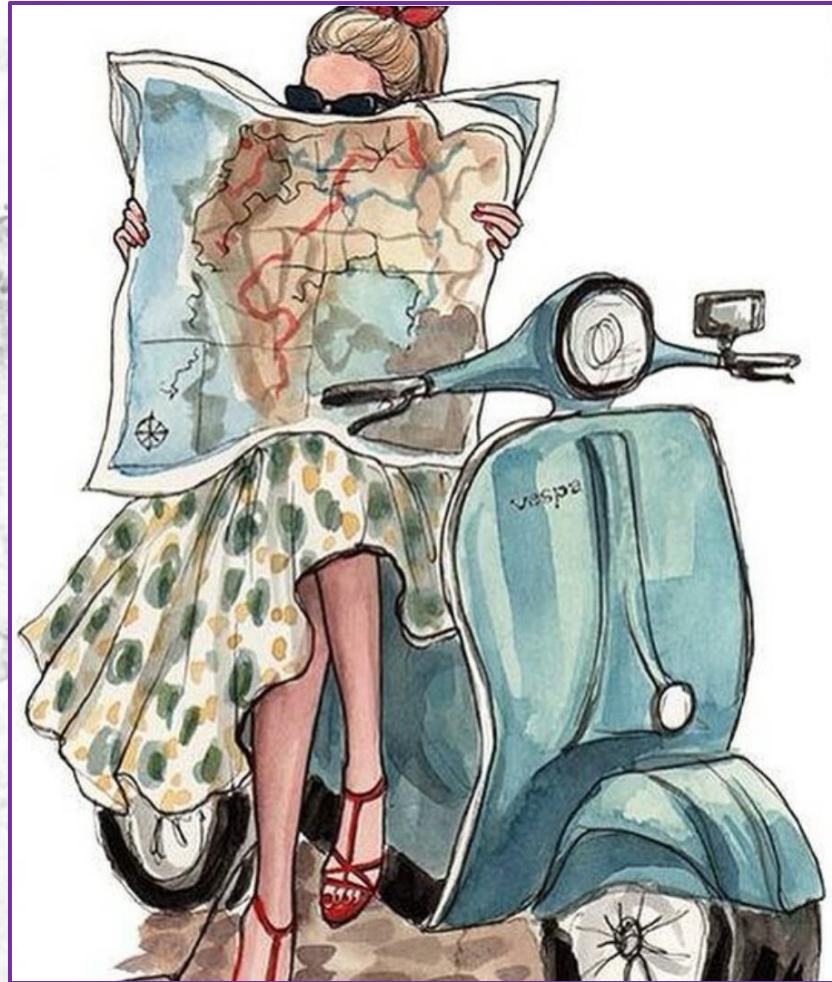




Mounds Lake

Madison & Delaware Counties
Indiana





Melissa Gentry, GIS Research and Map Collection

mgentry@bsu.edu

765-285-1097